

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Rich... How has the oil boom changed the face of the Shetlands? ... and beautiful



Princess Elizabeth of Toro is alive and well in a London flat. She talks to Penny Perriek

An eye... The new computers: machines that 'think' about what they see

... on the ball England's party for the winter cricket tour of Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan is analysed by John Woodcock

Sinclair profit is £14m

Sinclair Research, Sir Clive Sinclair's pioneering home computer firm, announced a pre-tax profit of £14m for 1982-83.

Princess in flying visit

The Princess of Wales returned to London from Balmoral yesterday for a short visit.

Teeth clue

The discovery of some teeth means police trying to identify the headless corpse of a woman found in a Devon wood have reduced to three, the possibilities from their missing persons list

Trial delayed

David Martin, whom police were hunting when they shot Mr Stephen Waldorf in January, had his trial postponed for a week

Gilpin dies

John Gilpin, the former ballet dancer, has died aged 53 while visiting his flat in Bayswater, London with his wife, Princess Antoinette of Monaco.

Spending cuts

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, tomorrow begins his task of cutting £2.5m from ministers' budgets for next year

Durie through

Britain's two survivors in the US tennis singles championships met with mixed fortunes in New York. Joanna Durie reached the quarter final, but John Lloyd went out

Perhaps spy planes should be clearly marked in future...

The working visit, the first by a senior Soviet official for more than three years, has been rescheduled for the end of the week, after the meeting in Madrid of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, which both Mr Gromyko and M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, are expected to attend.

Banks face 'sweeping changes'

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Mr Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays, yesterday forecast sweeping changes in personal customer banking because of competition and the march of technology.

Ford chief ends all cut-price deals

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford UK, sprung a major surprise last night by announcing an immediate end to all incentive and bonus payments to dealers.

Exciting season ahead

We now look forward to the 1983-84 season when in addition to our London

Russians hint at error but not shooting down jet

Moscow last night hinted that the MiG pilot involved in the Korean jet incident may have mistaken it for an American RC135 spy plane.

Debris believed to be from the airliner has been found by searchers 57 miles north of Moneron Island, off the west coast of Sakhalin (Page 6)

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Moscow yesterday responded to an American admission that a United States spy plane was in the same area at the ill-fated South Korean jumbo jet with growing indications that the MiG pilot involved in the incident made a fatal error of identification.

Mr Gray said he found it strange that Russia was conducting a search for wreckage in its own waters if the jumbo had flown on into international air space.

In an article in Pravda yesterday, Colonel-General Semiyon Romanov, chief of staff of the anti-aircraft defence, said the West was clamouring loudly that the Soviet pilot knew perfectly well he was dealing with a civilian airliner.

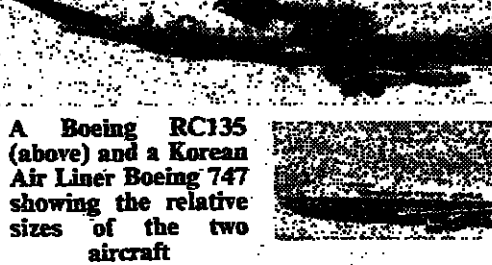
At his press conference Mr Gray said Foreign Ministry officials had directly denied that the jumbo was brought down by a Soviet missile.

This was the third time that Moscow had advanced the theory of mistaken identity to account for its action - without spelling out what action it had taken - five days after the incident occurred.

Tass reported American press comment on the presence of a second spy plane - as Tass put it - close to the Korean jumbo, and said it "raised new questions about an already complex issue."

The Tass version of the article rendered "could not" as "might well have failed" to determine.

Tass said the Reagan Administration was whipping up the cold war, and had incited a "mob of thugs" to break into the Soviet United Nations mission at Glen Cove, near New York.



A Boeing RC135 (above) and a Korean Air Liner Boeing 747 showing the relative sizes of the two aircraft

Gromyko agrees to delay his visit to Paris

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The visit here by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, which was to have taken place yesterday and today, has been postponed as a result of the shooting-down of the South Korean airliner.

US denies spy plane to blame

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

American officials yesterday tried to clear up the confusion caused by the Reagan administration's admission on Sunday that a US reconnaissance aircraft had been in the general area of the Korean airliner about two hours before it was shot down.

Shamir coalition delayed by Sharon role

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Attempts by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the newly elected leader of the Herut Party, to form a new right-wing coalition, have run into a series of political difficulties.

Five die in Highland coach crash

By a Staff Reporter

Five people died and at least 44 others were injured when a coach owned by the National Bus Company crashed about 12 miles south of Ullapool in the North West Highlands, Scotland.

Alliance candidates call for parties to converge

By Our Political Editor

An appeal to the leaders of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties that they should allow a convergence towards a merger has been made by the six candidates who represented the Alliance in Lincolnshire at the last general election.



Mr Hattersley and Mr Shore, barred from canvassing at TUC, appear at a fringe meeting in Blackpool

Lebanese Army and Phalangists battle against Druze in Chouf

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Lebanon's slide into civil war accelerated last night as Druze militias threatened to take over all of the Chouf mountains above Beirut and Lebanese Government troops and Christian Phalangist militia men fought side against side around the perimeter of the city.

Last night, fighting was also reported to have broken out between Syrian troops and Phalangist militiamen south of Beirut on the Lebanese coast 20 miles north of Beirut.

All day the mountainsides above the capital were smothered in shellfire as Syrian-supported Druze forces tried to storm the entrenched Phalangist strongholds of Bhamdoun on the heights south of Mount Lebanon, and the village of Souk el-Gharb.

The deteriorating security situation in Beirut and the growing anguish of the Gemayel Government was also sharpened last night by the first rumours of massacres in the hills.

Shamir coalition delayed by Sharon role

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Attempts by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the newly elected leader of the Herut Party, to form a new right-wing coalition, have run into a series of political difficulties.

How this threat could be fulfilled was not revealed but the right-wing Voice of Lebanon radio station in Beirut last night reported that the Syrian-occupied town of Chataur in the Bekaa Valley had come under heavy shellfire from 155mm guns.

Diary

The Orchestra, termed on occasions as 'the world's first concert-making orchestra', has had the privilege of taking part once again in many of the world's music festivals this summer.

Working holidays

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Exciting season ahead

We now look forward to the 1983-84 season when in addition to our London

Right 'coup' shifts TUC

From Paul Routledge Labour Editor, Blackpool

The trade union movement yesterday set itself on a course of reform and moderate leadership amid charges that a "political coup" had been successfully staged by right-wing unions.

TUC reports and Frank Johnson, page 4

from the left in elections to be held today.

Moderate union leaders are looking for a landslide victory when a mixed system of automatic representation and secret balloting is used for the first time.

But the union movement was brought sharply up against post-election realities by Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the TUC.

On the day before the unions are confidently expected to end their boycott of talks with Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, on labour law reform, Mr Chapple argued:

"We have to argue with the Government and build a partnership that can revitalise Britain."

The presidential address set the tone for the opening day of the conference which is traditionally given over to internal TUC affairs.

Candidates in the Labour leadership election yesterday gave a sharp rebuff to the TUC's appeal that they should stay away from the congress when Mr Peter Shore and Mr Roy Hattersley appeared at the conference for a fringe meeting (David Felton writes).

Mr Shore said as he arrived yesterday for a luncheon function, organized by the moderate Labour Solidarity campaign: "I do not take orders off Mr Murray or any other trade union leader."

His leadership rival, Mr Hattersley, said it was "absurd" to suggest that his appearance in Blackpool was a rebuff for the TUC



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21 held on peace camp anniversary

Twenty-one women peace protesters were arrested yesterday, the second anniversary of the setting up of the camp at Greenham Common, Berkshire. The women lay in ditches and in front of workmen who were laying pipes outside the air base near Crookham Common, Berkshire.

Ms Barbara Harford, one of the campaigners, said the women had discovered only yesterday morning that the pipes were not intended to carry water, but were for carrying fuel to the base. The women were arrested for conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace and were taken to Newbury police station. Chief Inspector Nick Brachin said yesterday: "They will probably be released when work at the base has been finished for the summer."

Sunbather fell to his death

Mr Michael Peck of Clifton Villas, Maiden Vale, West London, fell four storeys to his death when he rolled the wrong way in his sleep while sunbathing, an inquest was told yesterday. Two flatmates read books while Mr Peck, a lighting technician aged 23, fell asleep on a narrow parapet. Miss Louise Fitzgerald said: "I heard a rattle of trees and looked up and Michael was not there". A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Westminster coroner, Dr Paul Knappman.

Cannabis worth £1m seized

Customs officers claimed yesterday to have smashed a large drug ring after seizing herbaric cannabis worth to have a street value of more than £1m. Ten men were being questioned in Liverpool last night in connexion with the recovery of the drug. The customs men had swooped on a cocoa bean lorry which had a secret compartment. They had been watching it since it was shipped into Liverpool's Huskisson Dock last week on board a Nigerian vessel.

Hunt for wife to scale down

The police are to scale down the search for Mrs Diane Jones in two weeks if no further clues are found, it was announced yesterday. But yesterday 10 more officers were drafted in to help with the search for Mrs Jones, aged 35, who disappeared from her home in Coggeshall, Essex, on July 23. Her husband, Dr Robert Jones, aged 40, who is on holiday in Australia, has told friends he may apply to emigrate there.

Steps to save dance courses

A group to protect threatened dance courses in institutions of higher education has been set up and will be ratified next May. Called the Standing Conference on Dance in Higher Education, it was launched in London earlier this summer. Details can be obtained from Dr Janet Adshhead, dance department, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XX.

Treasury starts battle to find £2,500m savings

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, will tomorrow begin perhaps the toughest battle of his political career in his task of cutting £2,500m from departments' fat bids for public spending next year. Treasury officials have reduced the total of excess bids from £6,000m, by cutting out claims for additional programmes and the inevitable "padding" of existing ones, but the remaining £2,500m will be more difficult.

Over the next four weeks or so, Mr Rees will be haggling with individual ministers, beginning tomorrow with Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, in an attempt to implement the Cabinet's July decision to stick to the planned spending total of £126,400m in 1984-85.

His chief difficulty is that much of the "hard-core" excess bidding relates to programmes such as social security and agricultural support which cannot be cut back without breaching government obligations. So cuts must be made elsewhere if the planned total is to be kept.

In addition nearly half of the £2,500m represents excess spending by local authorities over which the Government has relatively little control. It has already lost half the battle in conceding an additional £500m



Paddle power: Robert McLaughlin ending his circumnavigation of Britain by canoe at County Hall, London, on Sunday. Mr McLaughlin, aged 24, from Lancaster, took 143 days for the journey of 2,093 nautical miles (Photograph: John Voos)

Union to back car strikers

By a Staff Reporter

The 15,000 Vauxhall workers at Luton, Bedfordshire, and Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, have rejected a 5 per cent offer. They argue that with productivity doubling in the past year and Vauxhall's share of the United Kingdom market rising from 7 to 14 per cent, they should receive more than last year's 9 per cent offer.

The workers representatives at plant level have also argued that their average earnings of £120 a week are £60 a week less than wages paid for equivalent jobs at the General Motors' German plants.

A TGWU import blockade would have a quick and serious effect on Vauxhall, whose cars are in strong demand, with the Nova model being imported from a new Spanish plant.

Shop stewards from the two plants told TGWU officials in Blackpool during the Trades Union Congress yesterday that feelings in the two UK plants were already running high over the wage offer and there had been some guerrilla action by workers.

Mr Granville Hawley, the TGWU motor industry official, said: "I do not think the shop stewards will be able to hold the situation. The strongest possible approach will be made to the company, but we are not asking for talks about talks. We are asking for an improvement in the wage offer."

Representatives of workers dismissed by Austin Rover after lying to get jobs in the Cowley Oxford car assembly plant, want more talks with the company. The TGWU wants to resume a meeting adjourned three weeks ago after the management confirmed its decision to dismiss 13 of its members.

Jetty split by tug set adrift in gale

By a Staff Reporter

Gale force winds which wrecked havoc at the weekend were still taking their toll yesterday. The BP oil company's jetty at Angle Bay, on the Milford Haven waterway was cut in two by a tug which broke adrift during the gales.

A 100ft section of the jetty leading out from the shore was demolished, isolating the ocean terminal tanker berth from BP's shore facilities.

The unmanned tug Eskgarth had been towed against the jetty for nearly seven hours at the weekend with BP staff powerless to help. The tug is now in Milford Haven docks with a damaged superstructure.

Parts of Northern Ireland were hit by storms gusting to hurricane force on Sunday, the Meteorological office in Belfast said. Dozens of trees were brought down, blocking a number of roads.

In Scotland, dozens of yachts were blown ashore when gale force winds caused havoc on the west coast. Most of the trouble was caused by pleasure craft breaking their moorings.

Irish poll supports ban on abortion

From Our Correspondent, Dublin

The proposed amendment to the Irish constitution to include a legal ban on abortion is expected to be agreed by a majority of more than two to one in tomorrow's referendum.

An opinion poll published in the Irish Times yesterday, which was based on a survey conducted last week, found that 53 per cent would vote for the amendment, 24 per cent against, 14 per cent were undecided and 9 per cent would abstain.

The poll also found that a majority of more than two to one were in favour of capital punishment, and that a similar majority supported divorce.

'Thatcher briefing leak'

By a Staff Reporter

A leak from the highest reaches of the Northern Ireland Office and the Foreign Office to the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party is expected to be revealed at a press conference in the party's headquarters in Belfast this morning.

Mr Peter Robinson, MP for Belfast East, and the DUP deputy leader, claims to have obtained confidential briefing papers being prepared for the Prime Minister in time for the next Anglo-Irish summit meeting. He plans to show these to reporters today.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to meet Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, in November for what is being seen as a resumption of moves towards closer inter-governmental ties and particularly an agreed joint approach to Northern Ireland.

'Save GLC' tour by Livingstone

By David Walker

Mr Kenneth Livingstone tomorrow begins a month-long assault on the annual round of union and party conferences in order to put the case for the Greater London Council's survival.

He will speak at a succession of fringe meetings, beginning with the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool and ending, in the same resort, with the Conservatives. In between he will visit the Social Democrats in Salford, the Liberals in Harrogate and the Labour Party in Brighton.

Accompanying the GLC's Labour leader will be an exhibition of its achievements to be set up in conference halls - including the TUC conference as a result of a court decision yesterday.

A High Court judge granted the GLC an injunction against the landlords of the Honnds Hill shopping precinct in Blackpool where space had been booked for the exhibition. Last week the landlords, John Laing, the building and property company, cancelled the booking. A GLC spokesman said the exhibition would go ahead at the TUC today and tomorrow, a second booking for the Conservative conference, also cancelled, had still to be decided.

Mr Livingstone's staff have arranged a meeting at the Tory conference in a hotel and have invited the Conservative leader at County Hall Mr Alan Greenough, to appear on the same platform. Mr Greenough has not yet responded to the invitation to appear with Mr Livingstone at Brighton in order to make a bipartisan case for the GLC to the Labour conference.

Resolutions against the GLC's abolition have been tabled for the Liberals' conference.

Mr Reg Race, a former Labour MP who lost his constituency Haringey, Wood Green, through boundary changes, is to be considered later this week for a £20,000-plus job at the GLC.

Muslim parents' plan to buy schools faces defeat

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

A proposal from Muslim parents in Bradford that they be allowed to buy five state schools and turn them into Muslim voluntary-aided schools looks set to be defeated tonight.

A paper drawn up by Bradford's education officers after seven months of discussion and consultation comes down firmly against the proposal from the Muslim Parents' Association that Whetley and Green Lane First schools, Manningham and Drummond middle schools and Belle Vue girls' upper school go Muslim.

The report, to be considered by the education committee tonight, says the proposal to set up the Muslim schools, on the lines of the Church of England voluntary-aided schools, has not been welcomed either by the majority or the minority community in Bradford. They "have aroused deep concern about their possibly divisive effects".

Father killed

Mr Leigh Harrison, aged 33, of Filton-on-the-Hill, Leicester, was killed and his wife and children were injured when their car collided with two lorries at Kiplington, Oxfordshire.

Rubella survives despite vaccine

A medical expert said yesterday that the congenital rubella syndrome - German measles - had remained virtually the same despite a highly effective vaccine.

Sir Cyril Clarke, Emeritus Professor of Medicine at the University of Liverpool, said rubella, "a devastating congenital abnormality with cataracts, heart disease, deafness and mental retardation", was preventable. Sir Cyril was speaking to the seventeenth triennial conference of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, the day after a newspaper said Britain faced a German measles epidemic in the autumn.

Sir Cyril, speaking at Stirling University, said girls aged between 10 and 14 were offered the vaccine which was comparatively free of reactions. The inoculation programme had been in operation for 15 years but rubella had remained the same, he said. This was because 75 per cent had antibodies and because half the remaining 25 per cent refused vaccination.

"Sometimes this is for no obvious reason, but more often because either the parent or grandmother says: 'My child had measles when she was young'."

"Never believe this," Sir Cyril said. "Rubella is over-diagnosed. Any transient rash in a child is liable to be called this, whereas in fact many are the result of mild sensitivity to antibiotics."

Sir Cyril praised the situation in Sweden where girls were vaccinated once at 18 months and then at the age of 12. He said there was an interesting problem in the underdeveloped countries where there was a lot of deafness. "But no one yet knows how far rubella is responsible and a great deal of fieldwork needs doing."

Opening the conference, Mr George Young, the Secretary of State for Scotland said that the Government saw a role for private enterprise in health care, though it would not depart from the pledge to support a comprehensive and integrated National Health Service.

"We do not accept that the development of private health care facilities is detrimental to the interests of the health service or that such developments necessarily take away resources from existing hospital services."

"We see it more as a matter of private health care, complementing the work of the NHS and easing some of the pressures on the public services," he said.

New delay in David Martin trial

By John Witherow

David Martin, the man police were hunting when they shot Mr Stephen Waldorf in a west London street in January, had his trial postponed for a week yesterday when he requested legal representation.

Mr Justice Kilmor Brown, sitting in the Central Criminal Court, agreed a last minute request by Mr Martin that he should have legal aid to take on a solicitor and two counsel.

Mr Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, central London, who is accused of attempting to murder a policeman, had previously refused legal aid and had dismissed two solicitors, saying he intended to defend himself. But he told the judge that he had not had time to consider all the documents.

Mr Justice Kilmor Brown said that because this was a serious case, he could see a complaint being made to the Court of Appeal if Mr Martin was not given a last opportunity to change his mind over legal representation.

He is charged with the attempted murder of PC Nicholas Carr, four burglaries, a £25,000 bank robbery, injuring a security guard, stealing property including 24 handguns, 975 rounds of ammunition, gun belts and holsters, stealing two cars, possessing guns with intent to endanger life and making use of guns in order to resist arrest.

Overseas selling prices: America \$28.50, Britain 10.00, Belgium 10.00, Canada 10.00, France 10.00, Germany 10.00, Italy 10.00, Japan 10.00, Korea 10.00, Mexico 10.00, Netherlands 10.00, Norway 10.00, Portugal 10.00, Spain 10.00, Sweden 10.00, Switzerland 10.00, Taiwan 10.00, Thailand 10.00, USA 10.00, USSR 10.00, Yugoslavia 10.00.

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YOU'D BE BETTER OFF NOT READING THIS We're going to tell you some shocking facts about water shortage in the Third World. So please read on. Because you may want to send us a donation. 15 million children born this year will die before they reach 5. And 80% of these deaths can be directly attributed to water related diseases. Survivors may be crippled for life. While others will be constantly weak from illness. In some parts of Africa, the stronger women and children walk miles in the blistering heat for water that may be stagnant and polluted. All we have to do is turn a tap in the comfort of our own home. But not only does scarcity of water affect health, it cripples any hope of successful crop growing, bringing poverty and starvation in its wake. No human being should have to suffer like this. And at Oxfam we are doing what we can to prevent it. Throughout the Third World we have field officers who are helping organise small scale self help projects. It costs so little money to improve their lives. But every day counts. And so does every pound. People in the Third World desperately need your help. Please send a donation TODAY. OXFAM

Britain may join Europe in developing reactors

By a Staff Reporter

Britain is to apply to join forces with other EEC countries rather than the United States on development of fast-breeder nuclear reactors.

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, announced yesterday that the Government had decided to open formal negotiations on joint development of fast reactors with France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands.

"Britain is among the world leaders in the development of this technology, but by seeking to join this European 'club' we expect to gain both technically and economically", he said.

Although the United States has expertise in building reactor components, France is the only country which has so far built fast-breeder reactors on a commercial rather than an experimental scale. Its Super Phoenix is due to begin operations next year.

Nuclear industry leaders in Britain also prefer cooperating with Europe because of what they call the uncertain political climate in the United States towards fast-breeder reactors.

The advantage of the fast-breeder is that it can be used as fuel for the plutonium produced as a by-product from conventional nuclear power stations.

£5m study of acid rain damage

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The electricity and coal boards proposed the research fund with the aim of finding answers to four key questions: What factors, in addition to changes in acidity, affect fisheries in the lakes of Norway and Sweden? What improvements in the chemistry of surface water would come from reductions of man-made sulphur emissions? What levels of acidity can various fish species tolerate? How do the biological, chemical and hydrogeological characteristics of catchments influence the composition of water quality?

However, the electricity board accepts that a further key question centres on its power stations and how a cut in their sulphur dioxide discharges would reduce acidity in Norway and Sweden.

Sweden. That issue is said to be the subject of other well-funded research in atmospheric chemistry.

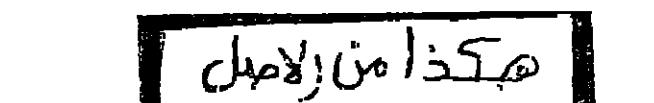
It is more than 10 years since the Swedish Government proposed action to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to avert acid rain damage.

Although rejected at the time, most of Norway and Sweden's European neighbours recognize that their activities are responsible for a large proportion of acid rain falling in southern Scandinavia, and that Britain may be the largest contributor.

But the electricity generating board suggests that the present situation may have been developing over a longer period than the 15 to 20 years usually indicated. Hence, the board rejected specific proposals to reduce the deposition of sulphur in Southern Scandinavia to less than half a gram a square metre a year to stop the acidification trend.

The measures would call for a 75 per cent reduction of sulphur dioxide discharges in Britain, which the electricity board calculates would cost £4,000m in capital investment to clean gases. Nevertheless, an alternative strategy for dealing with pollutants was suggested yesterday at a Royal Society conference on the effects of substances deposited as acid rain and as dry particulates.

The idea came from Mr P. Goldsmith of the Meteorological Office. He said recent monitoring work in Britain showed that acid rain was not a steady phenomenon spread across the year.



Private detective killed solicitor's wife for promise of £10,000

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

A woman paid a part-time private detective £5,000 and promised the same amount again to kill a solicitor's wife, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Julian Zajac, aged 29, of Napier Road, Avonmouth, near Bristol, who admitted murdering Mrs Shirley Rendell, aged 46, at her home in Yatton, Somerset, on February 23, was jailed for life. He had battered her repeatedly with a hammer and stabbed her 10 times in the throat.

Mr Justice Stephen Brown was told by Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, for the prosecution, that the murder was "counselled and procured" by a woman who was at present at liberty. "It is the intention of the Crown to proceed against her for murder and the defendant has expressed willingness to give evidence against her."

The judge had said earlier that he would make no order about naming the woman. "I would rely on the good sense of the press as the woman is likely to be arrested today and charged with murder," he said. If someone else was to be tried it was important to understand that a statement of apparent fact was an allegation only as far as that person was concerned, he said.

Mr Titheridge had read from a statement by Zajac about the woman.

It said: "I feel she is such an evil person, for without her I would never have got involved. She is such a strong personality, she made me feel so vulnerable, she made me feel like a small boy with her."

Mr Titheridge said that Mrs Rendell had been described by almost everyone who knew her as "a kind, cheerful and generous woman". On February 23, her husband, Mr Hugh Rendell, left for a 9.30am appointment arranged by Zajac under a false



Mrs Rendell: Battered and stabbed

October by someone whom he thought was a man because of the deepness of the voice.

A meeting was arranged when he discovered that it was a woman. Zajac said that he was asked to follow a male friend of Mrs Rendell, but was told later: "I want Mrs Rendell killed."

Zajac bought two shotguns on February 14 and before the murder he stole a white Mini.

In his statement to the police, Zajac said that he had been drinking all the time through nerves or guilt. He decided to make an attempt to go through with his contract. He drove to the bungalow and walked up the drive.

"I was carrying the shotgun in my left hand. It was still in the box and gift wrapping. At that stage I did not know what I was going to do, but I was not going to kill her."

"The front door was slightly open and she came to the door I said: 'Can you sign for this parcel, please'. She went back indoors and came back with the pen in her hand."

"I grabbed at her and she started screaming and struggling and I must have lost my head. We fell to the floor. I tried to calm her down and said: 'Do not worry, I have only come here to rob you'. And I hit her."

"I hit her with the hammer which I had taken from my coat pocket. I had left the parcel on the floor inside the front door. I had the hammer and the knife in my coat pocket because I had taken them there so she would think someone had been there to kill her."

"I lost my head. I cannot remember how many times I hit her with the hammer."

"I stood up thinking: 'What have I done? She was still alive so I panicked and stabbed her in the throat with the knife and then ran out."



Eastern star: Japanese performer Akiko, who is taking part in the World Music Village festival being held in Holland Park and at the Commonwealth Institute, London

Immobility progress report Clamp clears the kerbs

By Alan Hamilton

Putting the Deaver Boot in has had a salutary effect on the behaviour of London's motorists, according to traffic officers of the Metropolitan Police.

Since a year long experiment in its use began a little over three months ago, the Deaver Boot, an immobilising clamp so-called for its effective employment in the state capital of Colorado, has been applied to the wheels of between 8,500 and 9,000 illegally parked cars in a small and tightly defined area of central London. Police officers involved in the scheme report that there is now clear kerb space in parking black spots where there was none before.

The Boot test is being monitored by the Government's Transport and Road Research Laboratory, whose report next year will largely determine whether use of the device will be continued and extended to other areas of London and to other congested cities.

The police are already talking of the Boot with some enthusiasm. A Scotland Yard spokesman said yesterday: "On the whole, parking in London has become much easier, and we have had an encouraging response both from members of the public in residential areas, and from business premises whose goods vehicles previously could not park for loading and unloading."

Sheer inconvenience, in the police view, is the secret of the Boot's efficiency. A stricken motorist has to make his way to the police pound at Hyde Park and pay a total of £29.50 to have his vehicle released. Drivers then have to wait about an hour for the cruising police van to arrive with the key and remove the clamp.

The psychology of inconvenience was explained yesterday by Professor Tony Day, of the chair of transport engineering at Leeds University, who has made a study of London traffic problems. "If you are thinking about

parking illegally, you weigh up intuitively the chances of being caught, which are generally low, and the scale of the penalty. If you get a fixed penalty notice, you have a 50 per cent chance of getting away with it, and the sums are sufficiently small for many people not to be troubled by them, or to pass them on to their employers."

"Wheel clamps make the percentage chance of being caught very much higher. They also require the victim to spend a considerable amount of time waiting for the police to come and unlock them. Inconvenience is more democratic than money; it affects everyone equally."

Wheel clamps had been tried in other cities, like Washington, with less success than in London, Professor Day said. The key to London's success was using them only in a small and intensively policed area.

Removal of the wheel clamp has defeated all but the most dedicated illegal parkers, and only 12 have succeeded.

Man 'killed' trying to stop attack

A man was stabbed to death when he tried to rescue a neighbour who was being attacked. The Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Donald Stockwell, aged 44, a driver, of Worpole Road, Isleworth, west London, got out of bed to save a man being attacked by a gang in the street outside, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said. But two of the men turned on him, knifed him four times and he collapsed from a wound through the heart.

"The people would have ducked their heads and stayed indoors", Mr Amlot said.

Thomas Dowling, aged 22, of Cherry Crescent, and David Skipp, aged 21, of Hamilton Road, both of Brentford, west London, deny murdering Mr Stockwell in January. The two men and Gary Owen, aged 26, of Summerwood Road, Isleworth, all deny causing an affray.

The trial continues today.

Brighton calls were hoaxes

Two telephone calls in which a man claimed to know one of three men involved in a sex attack on a boy aged six in Brighton have been discounted as hoaxes. A Yorkshire policeman recognized the caller's voice from a tape recording.

A man, believed to be an alcoholic homosexual, has been interviewed in Huddersfield and papers have been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Burrell museum work delayed

Glasgow's new Burrell Museum, will not be completed when the Queen opens the £20m project on October 21. City councillors learned yesterday that some construction work will still be going on next year.

At a hastily convened meeting yesterday, the council's organizing sub-committee, and before a report listing all outstanding areas. It included remedying work previously noted as unacceptable.

Gunmen snatch £25,000

Two gunmen wearing ski masks snatched £25,000 from Security Express guards in a van outside the National Westminster Bank at the Broadway, New Haw, Surrey, yesterday.

The raiders got into a car with a third man at the wheel and escaped as one of the guards tried to give chase.

US base fire

Forensic scientists and detectives were yesterday examining the debris of a fire which started on Saturday at the United States Air Force base at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Threat trial

A man accused of threatening to kill the Prince of Wales was yesterday committed for trial at Aylesbury Crown Court. Dunstan Dunstan, aged 29, who is unemployed and lives on a boat moored at Aylesbury, was remanded in custody.

Painting charge

Three men appeared at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday charged with causing wilful and malicious damage to a painting at St Mary's Cathedral in the City.

TV-am to pay Jay £120,000

By David Hewson

Mr Peter Jay is to receive £120,000 from TV-am after his departure as the independent breakfast station's chief executive and chairman earlier this year.

The company's shareholders voted for the pay-off at an extraordinary meeting yesterday. Mr Jay, whose salary with the station was £50,000 a year, is to be given a small amount as a down-payment, with the remainder in instalments.

TV-am said yesterday that the shareholders' meeting was a formality under the Companies Act. "It was called just to discuss this and only lasted a few minutes."

The company is still trying to agree pay-offs for Miss Anna Ford and Miss Angela Rippon, the dismissed presenters, who have rejected offers of £25,000 each.

TV-am said that the involvement of Mr Robert Kee, one of the original presenters, was a matter of discussion with the company at the moment.

"There are no plans for him to appear, neither are there any plans for him not to appear."

Mr Kee has not been seen on the channel for some weeks, and the company's forthcoming serious political interviews are to be undertaken by Mr John



Mr Peter Jay: Pay-off by instalments

Stapleton, who has just moved from *Newsnight*.

Audience ratings released yesterday showed that the station was continuing to run neck-and-neck with the BBC's *Breakfast Time* on most weekday mornings. Its average peak quarter hour audience during the week slipped by 100,000 to 1.6 million while the BBC's rose by 200,000 to 1.5 million. The figures, for the week ending August 28, indicated that TV-am reached 5.4 million individuals during the week against the BBC's 4.1 million.

Raymond faces summons over sex shop

Dreaming Lips, a sex shop in premises owned by Mr Paul Raymond, the impresario, was operating without a licence when raided by police. Bow Street Magistrates' Court in London was told yesterday.

The store in Soho was busy with customers and crammed with magazines, records, films and sex aids when it was visited twice last February, the court heard.

Mr Raymond, aged 57, of Arlington Street, St James, London, faces two summonses for permitting the use of the premises without a licence. His company, the Paul Raymond Organization, faces two similar summonses.

The hearing is the first case of its kind under the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1982, Mr Richard du Cann, for Westminster Council, said.

Mr Victor Durand, QC, for Mr Raymond, said the lease on the shop was stringent in terms of usage, but responsibility for this matter was out of his client's hands.

The hearing continues today.

First electronic school magazine claim by pupils

By Clive Cookson Technology Correspondent

A group of West Midlands children have brought out what they claim is the world's first electronic school magazine.

Nine pupils aged 13 and 14 at Light Hall Secondary School, Solihull, produced their magazine for Club 403, a home shopping and information service for the Birmingham area, using the Prestel videodata network.

Club 403 subscribers include 40 secondary schools and colleges in the West Midlands. "Light Hall has attracted a lot of interest and rivalry among other schools", Dr Robert McKee, Club 403 education manager, said. "We are trying to get all 40 to produce electronic magazines by launching a competition next month."

Dr McKee hopes to get Light Hall into the *Guinness Book of Records* as the first electronic school magazine in the world.

The first edition of the Light Hall magazine carries 12 pages of pupils' quizzes, stories, jokes and poems. Future issues will include computer graphics.

Town ready for war on badgers

The townspeople of Castle Cary in Somerset are to hold a second public meeting to decide what they can do about dozens of badgers that have set up home in the area, invading and damaging gardens and, it is feared, undermining the foundations of buildings.

The meeting, later this month, is likely to hear demands that licenses should be granted by the Ministry of Agriculture so that at least some of the badgers can be trapped and moved or killed.

Some gardens in the centre of Castle Cary have been turned into fortresses in an attempt to keep the badgers out. Someone put up an electric fence, but to no avail.

Recently, the underground workings of badgers topped an oil tank on a factory site and there are worries that a new housing association development may have been built on a large badger settlement.

Mrs Ruth Murray, a conservationist from Dartmoor, removes some badgers from the area two years ago and released them in Devon. She has now promised to carry out a similar operation in Castle Cary.

However, at the first public meeting in the town many local people said this was not enough and demanded the right to deal with the badgers in their own way.

Irish jobless up

The number of unemployed in the Irish Republic has reached a record 194,000, which, at 15 per cent, gives the country the highest proportion of people out of work in the EEC.

Police build picture of headless girl

Police scientists are sifting half a ton of soil taken from the Devon forest area where a woman's headless body was found on Saturday.

A painstaking search has been launched in a wide area under and around her body for clues to her killer. She had been shot.

But despite nation wide inquiries, police are still baffled about her identity. Their only new discovery is that she was wearing bright mauve nail varnish.

The woman, aged between 15 and 30 was found in some undergrowth at the edge of a popular woodland covering spot 40 yards from the main Exeter to Torbay road at Telegraph Hill.

Dressed in beige shorts and a white tee-shirt, she had been shot several times at close range. But so far the calibre of the weapon has not been established. The bullets fragmented considerably, causing injuries resembling shrapnel wounds.

As nearly a hundred officers stepped up the hunt through the forest for the woman's missing head, detectives continued checks on camping and caravan sites in the area.

The fingerprints of Veronique Marre, a French girl who has been missing from Cambridge for three weeks, have been sent to the Exeter-based murder headquarters.

Dep Chief Supt John Binnett, head of Devon and Cornwall CID, said: "We have had a magnificent response from the public but we are still no nearer to identifying the murder victim."

"We are anxious to hear from any importers or distributors of the Thai-made fumpants she was wearing."

"It is a long and gradual process but we are building up a picture of the victim. We know she was about 5ft 11in tall with a slim build - she had a 21-inch waist. Her hair could be brown or auburn and she was wearing bright mauve nail varnish."

"Unfortunately, the state of the body has made it very difficult for scientists to pinpoint her age more exactly than 15 to 30."

"We are at the start of what could be a very difficult inquiry and there is a tremendous amount of work."

TV joins drive to help people add up

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

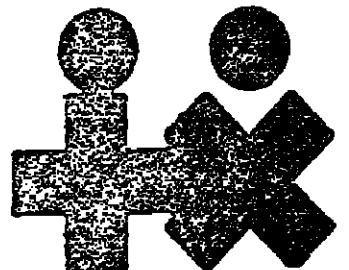
One in 10 adults, about 3.25 million people, cannot add up the cost of a few items bought in a shop or work out how much three courses from a menu will cost them. More than one in four adults cannot calculate the change due from a £5 note after buying an item.

To help them, and thereby enable them to compete better for jobs and training schemes, a campaign on the lines of the literacy campaign in the 1970s is being mounted next week, using posters, a specially designed symbol showing 2 plus multiplication sign (right), and programmes on Channel 4.

The initiative is unusual in that it is a collaborative effort involving Channel 4, Yorkshire Television, the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit, the National Extension College and the Post Office. Two million letters are being franked with a message alerting people to National Numeracy Week, September 12 to 19.

The television programme, *Counting On*, will be shown at prime viewing time, 6.30 pm, from Monday and this will be accompanied by a workbook containing quizzes. These will be marked within hours by the National Extension College, which is using its own specially designed microcomputer system MA (micro aided learning) to give quick replies.

Mr Christopher Jelley, head of education at Yorkshire Television, which made the television programmes, said: "There are



many who feel their lack of numeracy to be a very severe handicap. In the programmes we have tried to take the viewer seriously.

"They are not wildly entertaining programmes full of jokes. We do try to recognize that our target audience wants to learn." The programmes explain the basics of addition, subtraction, decimals, fractions and so on, as well as teaching about inflation, calorie counting and home computers.

There is evidence that many people have difficulty with basic numeracy. One in 10 has difficulty adding up, more than a quarter have trouble with subtraction and almost a third cannot deal with multiplication, division or with percentages. Women, in particular, seem to lack confidence.

A Gallup survey in 1981 found that four out of 10 people could not read a 24 hour timetable. More than 60 per cent got this question wrong: "What is happening to prices when the rate of inflation is decreasing?" The reply is that prices are still going up but at a lower rate. Most people think it means prices are falling.

Pub 'posse' captured jewel thief

Customers at a public house formed a posse when an elderly woman screamed that she had been mugged. Led by Mr James Goldie, aged 32, they rushed out to capture the thief.

After a chase through the streets they trapped the youth, aged 17, who was beaten before being handed over to the police. The Central Criminal Court heard yesterday, John Smart, unemployed, of Geffrye Street, Bethnal Green, east London, was convicted of robbing Mrs Catherine Brazil, aged 67, of a £500 gold chain and pendant in December. He was put on probation for two years with a condition that he attends an education project. He denied the charge and claimed his capture was a case of "mistaken identity".

Mr Recorder Hill, QC, praised the customers from the Old King John's Head in Whiston Road, Bethnal Green, for their "public spirit".

Mr Kevin Dehaan, for the prosecution, said that they had been enjoying a Saturday afternoon drink when Mrs Brazil stumbled into the bar. She cried out: "I have been mugged."

Macfarlane calls for fight report

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment with responsibility for sport, returned from his summer holiday yesterday and immediately called for full reports from all concerned with Saturday's crowd disturbances at the Brighton v Chelsea football match.

He said: "We spent the whole of the summer liaising with football authorities to try to ensure that these disastrous scenes would not be repeated. We especially concentrated on the flash points where known troublemakers would be appearing particularly matches involving Chelsea, to make sure that the police and the club took the most stringent precautions to eliminate the sort of violence that seems to have occurred."

The Football Association is awaiting the report from the referee Mr Ken Baker, before announcing what action it will take. It will also call for reports from the police, as well as both clubs, into the incidents which left seven policemen injured after a pitch battle. There were 125 arrests, and more than 40 people were treated in hospital.

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TUC BLACKPOOL 1983

Chapple on reforms

Election policies

Trade group rights

Threats to governments 'a dangerous boomerang' Chapple tells delegates

Threats to destroy elected governments were not only inane but they were also a dangerous boomerang. Mr Frank Chapple...

Reports from Alan Wood, Gordon Wellman, and Stephen Goodwin members are as baffled as I am that some trade union leaders will travel half way across the world to sympathise with Communist dictators...

"Despite our membership losses, we still organize over 50 per cent of the employed population and unemployment has hit the unemployed harder than it has hit the organized."



Deep discussion: Mr Chapple (left) with Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, in Blackpool yesterday (Photograph: John Manning)

Employers' advisers condemned Attempt to change voting rules fails

Without a card vote, the congress threw out an attempt to change the new system under which unions with more than 100,000 members have been able to nominate a total of 34 members of the general council...

The motion which the conference rejected had sought to instruct the general council to present a report next year containing proposals for a revised trade group structure and a general council that would be elected annually by the Congress as a whole.

Mr Bryan Stanley, secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, called on the congress to confirm its decisions of the past two years and to reject what was virtually the old system. That system had been unfair and flawed by patronage.

No need for a U-turn on election policy, Labour Party chairman says

Mr Sam McCuskie, chairman of the Labour Party, said he was pleased with the result of the election and there was no need for a U-turn in the policies on which they fought the last election.

There should be no U-turn on policy because it was still a national disgrace that four million people were out of work. He was not sure they could get them all back to work but they could try and the only way would be by sensible socialist policies which would be as relevant in five years' time as they were at the last election.

The motion, which was unanimously approved, instructed the general council to monitor and publicize such consultants' activities and to advise affiliated unions so that effective and public pressure could be brought to counter this "dangerous development."

Fowler restates pledge to elderly

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday restated his pledge to the Government's commitment to the health service and to elderly people as a priority group.

SNP abandons firewater in search for 'malt whisky' appeal

At the Scottish National Party's annual conference in 1981, one of its leading ideologists, Mr James Sillars, the former Labour MP, launched a high-profile campaign of activist home-rule politics with a warning that jail doors would soon be clanging behind nationalists as they clashed with the law in acts of civil disobedience.

Mr Sillars: Fiery appeal toned down the vote in Scotland and left a trail of lost deposits. This week, three months after those disastrous election results, the leadership of the SNP has embarked on the search for a new distinction of party politics that has the smooth consumer appeal of a fine malt whisky.

Telegraph 'inaccurate, not malicious'

An article by James Preston in a Personal View column in the Daily Telegraph saying that The League Against Cruel Sports was party to an ecological and social disaster among red deer in Exmoor was marred by inaccuracies and by exaggerated language and conclusions.

Pilot challenges her own record

High-flying executive Mrs Brooke Knapp (above), President of Los Angeles-based Jet Airways, is determined to break her own world speed record for light jets set in February.

Questionnaire on video censorship

Two million questionnaires will be distributed to 8,000 video retailers this week in a campaign to test public reaction to censorship of home video films.

Of capitalism and Yates's wine bar

Once more to Blackpool, then, for the first day of the Trades Union Congress and therefore the first day of a new political year.

There was strong competition between the left and the right of the left to offer delegates the most exciting atrocity stories smuggled out of Thatcher-occupied Britain.

Whitehall brief

Oil slicks drifting towards the British coastline are political dynamite. Fishermen, hoteliers, conservationists and MPs representing the threatened littoral tend to explode.

Keeping a clean sea

Whitehall's first line of defence is to put on alert the Department of Transport's Marine Pollution Control Unit headed by Rear-Admiral Michael Stacey.

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Siege inquest opened

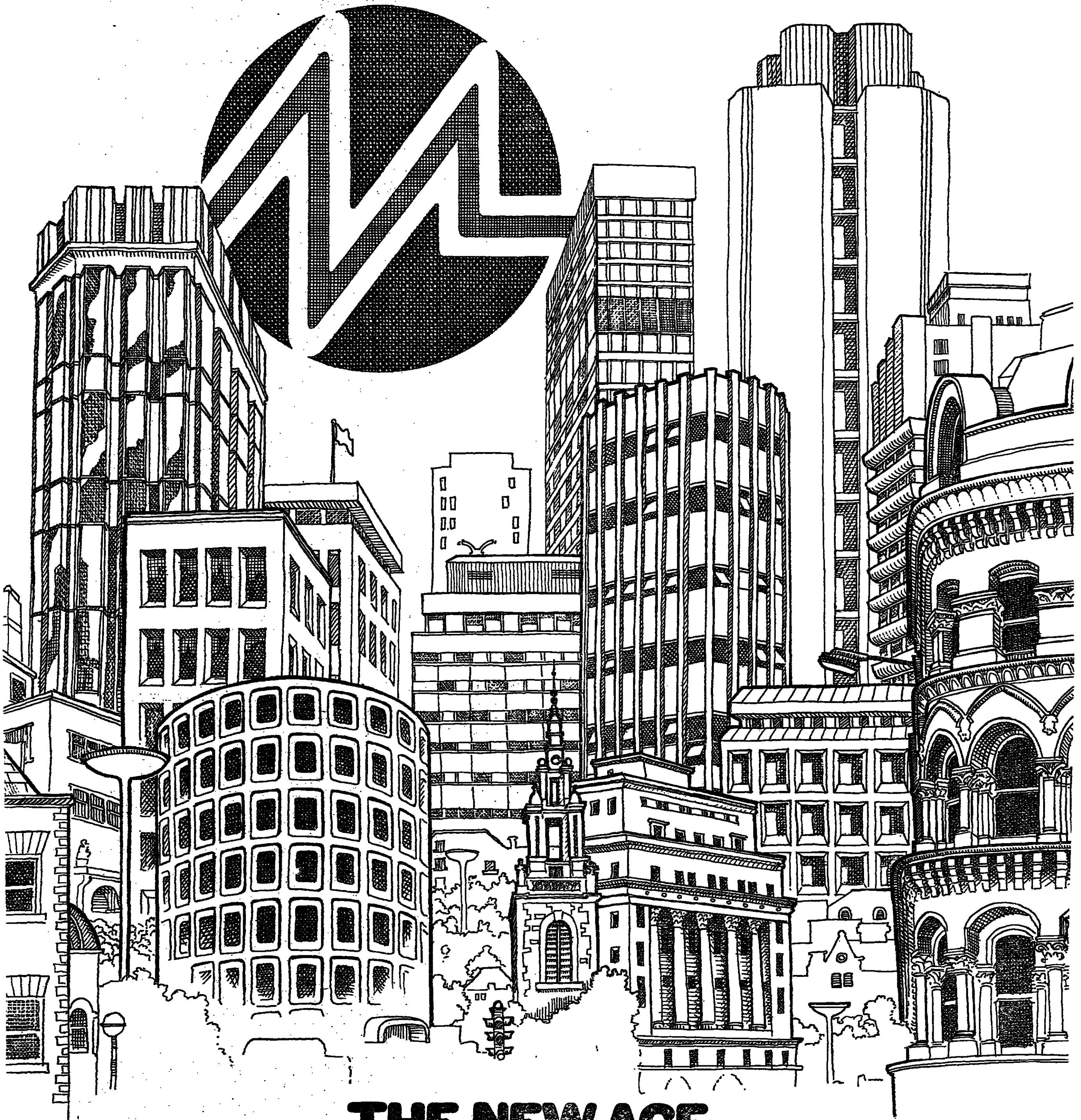
An inquest opened yesterday on a father who was found dead with a gun beside him after a four-hour siege that began when he was shot and critically wounded his daughter, aged 15.

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War in the chof

Beirut's ornament aids its torment

From Robert Fisk Kahale, Lebanon

The two Phalangists were frightened. "Get out. Get out of here," they kept shouting, one of them waving his rifle at us. "We order you out."



Armed convoy: A Lebanese Army Jeep with a 105mm recoilless gun leading two armoured personnel carriers into Khalde

platform for the enemies of President Gemayel. No sooner had we returned to the capital and travelled southwards along the coast road than we found ourselves under shell-fire again, once more from the mountains to the east. "Don't stop," a Lebanese shouted from his snail-shaped checkpoint at Ozai. "Keep driving."

been bracketed by six mortar rounds. "Want to go on the roof?" the man asked. We stood on the half-completed balcony at the back, watching the battle for Khalde down the coast where the Lebanese Army were trying to hold their ground under intense Druze rocket fire. Again there was that strange hollow booming sound that appeared to come from somewhere beneath us.

proachfully towards the mountains. Always, there were frightened people. On the road to Khalde, a storekeeper still kept his blinds up, selling beer and English cigarettes to the Lebanese troops squatting outside. But he did so to bolster his own self-confidence. "What will happen?" he asked us. "Are the Syrians coming back?"

"It's dangerous. We're on 'Condition One'. There was a tremendous explosion to the south and a cloud of brown smoke and dust shot into the air. Could we not just take protection with the Marines for a few minutes, we asked? "No you can't get out, get out," the Marine shouted. His face was tired, shocked.

On the mountain ridges to the east, a line of explosions - presumably rocket fire - rippled along the skyline and a thick plume of white smoke rose majestically from one of the valleys. The vibrations were so strong that there were times it seemed the gunfire came from beneath our feet. If the Phalange appeared to be losing, their rear gun positions are now firing at the Druze from just 300 yards away from the Lebanese Ministry of Defence.

we sought refuge for half an hour in an apartment block that was being repaired after last year's bombardment by the Israelis. The concierge was a small plump man with a moustache and a young and very pretty wife who watched us indifferently from the doorway when we ran inside. "It's been like this for two days," he said. "Shells here, shells there." He pointed to the road we had left which had just

prepared to sleep indefinitely on the cold paving stones in Balfour Street has highlighted expectations that Israeli forces will remain in occupation of southern Lebanon for an indefinite period. There have already been signs that the Army plans to organize behind the now consolidated line, with a gradual reduction in Israeli manpower and an increasing reliance on the local militia of Major Saad Haddad, now being boosted in size.

of the setting-up of an extended security zone in cooperation with the malleable militia commander would represent a victory for Israeli intelligence over the now abandoned policy advocated by Mossad, the Israeli secret service. Mr Chaim Hecht, an Israeli journalist who has studied the unprecedented clash between the two intelligence branches, said military intelligence "regarded the Mossad position - which saw a pro-Western Lebanon under the leadership of the late Bashir (Gemayel) and a peace treaty with Israel fantasies, illusions, nonsense."

Thus Beirut endured the second day of the second Lebanese civil war, powerless as usual to combat its own capacity for self-destruction. Leading article, page 11

Scoreboard of death removed from Begin's front door

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

The round-the-clock vigil mounted outside the residence of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister by demagogues, is said to be a "macabre scoreboard of the latest Jewish death toll in Lebanon has been abandoned, four months and 41 deaths after it was begun. The ending of the protest - which some Israelis think contributed to Mr Begin's dependency over the Lebanon war - came not in response to his decision to resign, but as a result of Sunday's redeployment.

scoreboard, which had become something of a Jerusalem landmark, was seen as symbolic of the change in Israeli tactics in occupied Lebanon, which has been underscored by the withdrawal to the Awali line. Mr Uzi Schwarzman, one of two reserve soldiers who organized the vigil, manned on a rota basis by a thousand volunteers, explained yesterday: "We are not satisfied by the redeployment, but since we expect the new status quo to last for several years we are changing tactics and planning monthly demonstrations."

His admission that even Israel's most active doves are not prepared to sleep indefinitely on the cold paving stones in Balfour Street has highlighted expectations that Israeli forces will remain in occupation of southern Lebanon for an indefinite period.

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The Korean jet disaster

Uni formed Russians fear war - but rally round the flag

From Richard Owen, Moscow

"Will there be war with America?" the pregnant lady in a summer print dress asked, her eyes widening in apprehension. We were standing by a giant mock-up of a Tupolev 134 outside the air transport pavilion at Moscow's Exhibition Park. I had just told her that 269 people died in the jumbo jet tragedy last Thursday, and that President Reagan was "now announcing the measures."

Pravda yesterday finally grasped that the jumbo jet was civilian and that loss of life had been heavy. The Soviet media do not report details of security matters, let alone both. The Kremlin uses the press as its mouthpiece, and has unfolded its version of events gradually with gaps and oblique hints along the way.

A toddler played by the Topolev's wheels, enjoying Moscow's Indian summer. "But they haven't told us much about it. What will Reagan do to us now?" Mr Reagan is presented to the Soviet public as a slightly deranged warmonger, and Russians are nervous now that they know their armed forces may have overstepped the mark.

As news none the less trickles in - via Western radio broadcasts, the rumour network and hints in Pravda - the most common reaction is one of shock and fear coupled with an assumption that the official justification must be well founded. Russians strolling in the park said they did not want war, and brushed aside suggestions that Russia might itself have committed a warlike act.

Only alert readers spotted the significance of last Thursday's Tass item on the "disappearance" of an unidentified aircraft off Sakhalin. On Friday and Saturday, when Tass attacked President Reagan and Pravda published a map showing the route the aircraft had taken, it still did not dawn on many Russians that MiGs had intercepted and apparently fired at an unarmed civilian airliner. They were baffled by growing official talk of "smears" and "provocations."

Russians - both officials and private citizens - are often hurt by suggestions that Soviet society is in some respects backward, or that human life is not highly valued, or that its armed forces put security before humanity. "Don't worry young man," said a black-clad babushka sweeping the path. "They will explain everything. It is better to know. The main thing is to have peace in the world for our children and grandchildren."

Japanese find debris at sea

Wakkanai, Japan (AFP) - Two US Navy vessels and four South Korean fishing boats yesterday joined 14 Japanese patrol boats and US military aircraft in an extensive air-sea search for bodies or debris from the South Korean airliner shot down by the Russians. The Japanese patrol boat Sorachi had recovered two objects which the officials believed were from the airliner. The objects resembled burnt thermal insulation material.

UK rejects Moscow's explanation

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent Britain yesterday rejected the Soviet Union's attempt to blame the presence of an American "spy plane" for the attack on the airliner. Soviet fighters had tracked the airliner for two-and-a-half hours which was plenty of time to make proper identification, the Foreign Office said. But even if they had not it could not diminish the Soviet Union's responsibility for shooting down a civilian airliner. Britain had been aware of the general US practice of flying in the area.

Canada awaits results of jail torture inquiry

An investigation is being held to determine whether prisoners were mistreated by guards after the riot last year at Archambault penitentiary in Quebec, which claimed five lives. The inquiry was launched earlier in the summer by the Canadian Commission of Inquiry. Mr Ron Stewart, at the request of the Solicitor-General, Mr Robert Kaplan, Mr Stewart said last week that it will be "a while yet" before it is completed. In agreeing to the inquiry Mr Kaplan was acceding to a request by Amnesty International which had sent its own fact-finding mission to the prison, north of Montreal to investigate alleged mistreatment. Although its report has not been made public, Amnesty said its two-member mission gathered enough evidence to conclude that Canada was obliged under its international human rights commitments to hold a full and impartial investigation. Two other international human rights organizations have published reports alleging that prisoners were tortured and

Canada awaits results of jail torture inquiry

abused after the disturbance in which three guards were tortured and killed and two prisoners committed suicide by swallowing cyanide. The Paris-based International Federation of Human Rights alleged that prisoners received severe beatings, were suspended from poles, had their testicles squeezed and their heads shoved down lavatories. The International Human Rights Law Group, based in Washington, reported that in the weeks after the riot, guards sprayed inmates with tear gas and urinated on their sandwiches. Mr Stewart withheld detailed comment on his investigation, other than to say he had spent the last two months at Archambault interviewing prisoners, their families, visitors and prison staff. When his report is finished he will present it to Mr Kaplan who has promised to make it public. Mr Stewart is independent of the Solicitor-General's department, which has jurisdiction over Canada's prison and correction system.

Sri Lanka eases curfew and press gag

Colombo - Press censorship in Sri Lanka has been relaxed, and from today the curfew will be in force for only three hours, from 1 am to 4 am. Editors and foreign correspondents have been told to exercise self-censorship; the Government is anxious that newspapers should not publish any reports that would cause "disaffection, sedition or incitement" or damage Sri Lanka's image abroad. The ban on the Sinhalese newspaper, The Dinakara, an organ of the opposition Freedom Party, has been lifted.

Malta demand turned down

Madrid - Thirty-four nations attending the European Security Review Conference refused a Maltese demand for a special session to examine Malta's requirement for greater attention security problems (Richard Wittig writes). Delegates at ambassadorial level were still seeking to break the deadlock last night.

Death demanded for 61 Turks

Istanbul (Reuters) - A military prosecutor demanded death sentences for 61 out of 254 people accused of belonging to the Dev-Genç (Revolutionary Youth) organization when their trial opened here. They are charged with 38 murders, attempting to change the constitutional order, attempted murder, armed attacks and robberies.

Plane found

The wreckage of a Transamerica Hercules aircraft missing since August 28 has been located between Dundo and Lucaipa in north-eastern Angola. The cause of the crash and the fate of the four Americans and three Angolans on board are unknown.

Protest swim

Thessaloniki (AFP) - Three young Turks swam the River Euro between Greece and Turkey and asked for political asylum. They said they were opposed to the military regime.

Brunei talks

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, expects to conclude long-running defence talks with the Sultan of Brunei when he visits the Far East later this month. He will also call at Singapore and Hongkong.

Firing squad

Hongkong - Newspapers carried front-page pictures of the execution by firing-squad of a young Hongkong man and three Chinese for robbing a "friendship store" across the Chinese border in Shumchun special economic zone.

Lethal weather

Vienna (Reuters) - Seven Austrians died in mountain accidents at the weekend as the weather suddenly changed to snow, fog and rain. Four tourists froze to death in Steiermark and three others slipped on a path in Upper Austria.

Envoy mugged

A Pakistani diplomat, Mr Qutubuddin Aziz, was robbed of £38 at Heathrow airport, London, when he went to see a relative off. The embassy blamed the Far East "moo-British miscreants". Last night the Foreign Office expressed regret.

Rig second try

Stavanger (AP) - Experts have begun a second attempt to right the oil rig Alexander L. Kjelland, which capsized in March, 1980, to recover dozens of oilworkers' bodies which may be trapped inside. The contractors expect the operation to be completed by next week.

Fatal blaze

Lagos (AFP) - Six people were burnt to death and eight others seriously injured when their vehicle was set on fire in the Niger state of Nigeria, apparently for political reasons. Some of the victims were officials of the Federal Electoral Commission.

Exile returns

Santiago (Reuters) - Señor René Barrientos, a prominent Christian Democrat politician, has returned to Chile from exile, the third since President Pinochet lifted a ban on several hundred exiles.

Unkind cut

Brussels (AP) The Defence Ministry has told female members of the armed forces that they are to wear three months pregnant, because budget cuts have left no room to design military maternity wear.

College blast

Göttingen (Reuters) - A bomb wrecked a building at Göttingen University, West Germany, but caused no injuries. The so-called Extra-Parliamentary Opposition claimed responsibility.

Secrecy at Cape Town spy trial

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Even the application for the trial of a South African Navy Commodore and his wife, who are accused of spying for the Soviet Union, to be held in camera was held behind closed doors in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday. Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, aged 47, and his Swiss wife Ruth, aged 41, pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason - which carry the death penalty - but Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik, judge-president of the Cape, ruled that no further details should be disclosed. Mr D. J. Roussouw, Attorney-General of the Cape, told the judge that the Gerhards had carried out acts of espionage against South Africa over a period of years. "This is one of the occasions where the rule of open proceedings should be suspended for reasons of state security."



Accused couple: Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife, Ruth, leaving the Supreme Court in Cape Town

Italians seek out-of-doors refuge from tremors

From John Earle Rome

Most of the 70,000 inhabitants of Pozzuoli, a coastal town 10 miles west of Naples, are spending their nights in the open because of a series of tremors which have increased in intensity in recent weeks. The 130 inmates of the women's jail, including some well-known figures from the

Comorra or Mafia underworld, were evacuated yesterday to the main Naples prison. The authorities have made available 400 tents and 20 buses to provide temporary shelter to those too alarmed to return home, while discussions went on all day at the Naples prefecture about the possibility of taking more permanent measures of protection. About 50 people were treated at

the hospital at the weekend for minor injuries from falling masonry and for shock. Since July last year, the ground level in the town has risen by 30 inches. The ferry service with the islands of Ischia and Procida may have to be switched to another port along the coast, as vessels are having difficulty in berthing at the quayside. Shopkeepers are complaining that business is virtually

Feeling shortchanged by the roo dollar

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The dispute over Australia's new dollar coin, the so-called "Roo Dollar", has grown, with printing works in Melbourne deciding to ban production of the country's new \$100 note unless the Federal Government agrees to reverse its decision to let a South Korean company supply blanks for the coin. The dollar coin is to be introduced next year at the same time as the \$100 note but

the ban by members of the amalgamated metal foundry and shipwrights Union, has thrown the schedule into confusion. Mr John Halfpenny secretary of the union describes the Government's decision to award the contract for supplying 1,400 tonnes of blanks for the new coins to South Korea as a national disgrace and a betrayal of national interest.

Pope strongly defends teachings on sex

From Our Correspondent, Rome

The Pope, receiving a group of American bishops at his summer residence of Castelgandolfo yesterday, vigorously re-emphasized the traditional Roman Catholic teachings against divorce, premarital sex, homosexual activity, contraception, abortion and women priests. The compassionate bishop, he said, was called on to oppose any discrimination against women by reason of sex. But the Church's

Habré claims to have regained rebel-held land

N'Djamena (AP) - President Habré's Government claimed yesterday that its forces had regained control of a large part of the desert south of the strategic Chad stronghold of Faya-Largeau. Mr Soumaila Mahamat, the information minister, said government troops had followed up their victory over Libyan-led rebels near the outpost of Oum Chalouba, 200 miles south-east of Faya-Largeau, by striking deep into rebel-held territory. He said that the Government had recovered control over a radius of more than 60 miles north and west of Oum Chalouba. This would place them nearly half-way from Oum Chalouba to Faya-Largeau. The minister ridiculed rebel claims to hold the isolated outpost and offered to fly reporters there to see for themselves. He described as pure invention a rebel claim to have repulsed government attacks on Oum Chalouba.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the page.

Shuttle's bright night landing



Good morning, America: The Challenger crew (from left) Dr Thornton, Lieutenant-Commander Gardner, Lieutenant-Colonel Birford, Commander Brandenstein and Captain Truly.

Edwards Air Force Base, California (AP)—Challenger and its crew dropped out of the darkness and settled safely on a brilliantly lit desert runway before dawn yesterday ending six flawless days in orbit with the first night landing in the American astronaut programme.

The 100-ton space shuttle appeared suddenly out of a star-filled sky just 30 to 90ft above the runway, the blazing ground lights gleaming off the fuselage.

The crew, commanded by Captain Richard Truly, included America's first black astronaut, Lieutenant-Colonel Guion S. Bluford, the oldest person to fly in space, Dr William Thornton, aged 54, the pilot, Commander Dan Brandenstein, and the mission specialist, Lieutenant-Commander Dale Gardner.

The landing came as the shuttle was on its ninety-eighth orbit, six days after being launched for the first time at night from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The solar energy unit designed to run the satellite during its seven-year-life failed to open fully as expected on Sunday because of a mechanical problem. The Indian satellite, known as Insat 1B, was launched from the shuttle last Wednesday and moved into a 10-day transitional orbit about 22,300 miles above the Equator. Control was taken over by the Hassan Station in India.

Exiled 7 held on return to Pakistan

Islamabad (Reuters) — Armed police arrested seven members of the banned Pakistan People's Party yesterday when they returned to Pakistan to lead a campaign for democracy in their native Punjab province, airport sources said.

Police at the airport checked passengers leaving the Boeing 747 flight from London and escorted the seven away to waiting vans. There was no trouble, the sources told reporters at the airport.

The group, the first of what party officials in London have said are up to 300 Punjabis ready to return, ended self-exile in Britain and West Germany to join protests led by the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Agitation against the military Government of President Zia ul-Haq has been strongest in the southern province of Sind, where at least 29 people have been killed.

The seven who left London on Sunday were the former Health Minister Mr Mook Ahmad Mahi, Mr Muhammad Hanif and Mr Main Pervaiz, the Gujranwala district party president Mr Muhammad Ashraf and two party members exiled in West Germany, Mr Aslam Ghuman and Mr Muhammad Sajjad Akhtar.

Luanda's grim fairy tale

Misery despite potential

In the second of three articles RICHARD DOWDEN, recently in Angola, explains why the economy is foundering in one of Africa's most well-endowed countries.

Angola Analysis

The economy of Angola is like a moral fairy tale in which a pauper inherits a fortune but can never enjoy it. Angola is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. It has oil, diamonds and other minerals. Parts of it are well watered and fertile and it has rich fishing waters.

But after eight years of independence it has a post-apocalypse air rather than the spirit of a rich nation liberated from the bonds of colonialism. Luanda is by any standards a torpid and squalid slum where sewage leaks into the gutters and hundreds of shops and offices stand empty. In waste ground lie broken things, many abandoned vehicles left to rot, perhaps for want of a simple spare part. Chickens and goats browse in the backyards of high-rise blocks. To speak of shortages implies there is a basic supply but the government shops are mostly bare and queues form at a rumour of any commodity being rationed out.

Money is not much use. The official exchange rate is 32 kwanzas to the dollar but some people are prepared to pay up to 20 times that amount. A government company official told me that his workers no longer worked for money but for the occasional access to goods in the company shop. Workers then swapped these with goods available to other workers in other companies.

In the countryside, people who once exported food are now suffering from malnutrition and aid workers estimate that more than 600,000 people have been displaced by the war, many of them drifting to urban areas where they cannot support themselves. Infant mortality is estimated at about 200 per thousand.

There are few basic statistics on which to base an analysis of the country.



Mr do Nascimento: Help for neglected peasants.

where things are going wrong but there seem to be three basic causes.

For the Government the war is the main culprit. Not only does Angola spend more than half its foreign exchange on defence but

the whole economy is locked into the war through the emergency plan published last year. Guerrilla attacks have disrupted food supplies from the central highlands and many skilled technicians and administrators have had to work on defence matters rather than development.

The second factor is the absence of trained people. Half a million Portuguese fled at independence and only five per cent of the remaining population was literate. Even minor decisions drift slowly upwards past clerical staff unqualified for their tasks and still using the baroque Portuguese bureaucracy.

The third factor is the inappropriately rigid and centralized socialism which, up till now, has prevented people doing things for themselves when the state structures failed.

A new and pragmatic spirit is emerging in Luanda to cope with the economy. In a recent interview with *The Times*, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, Minister of Planning, made it clear that while building socialism remained the fundamental aim with centralized control rigid in some areas, a new liberal regime was going to be tried in others. "Sometimes one's political position comes up against economic reality," he said, explaining that there was no ideological barrier to capitalist companies working in Angola and no fundamental reason why Angola should not join the World Bank.

Mr do Nascimento admitted that the peasants were neglected after the revolution. Tomorrow: Angola's future

French poll shows upsurge of racism

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

A dramatic increase in votes for the extreme right in Sunday's municipal elections in Dreux, to the west of Paris, has highlighted the wave of racist feelings that appears to be sweeping many parts of the country. Nearly a quarter of Dreux's 35,000 inhabitants are immigrants.

The "Union des Drouais pour la France" (Union of Citizens of Dreux for France), led by M Jean-Pierre Stirbois, the secretary-general of the National Front, polled a remarkable 17 per cent of the votes — the Front's best election result since its foundation in 1972. It is also the best result for any extreme right-wing grouping for more than 20 years.

M Stirbois based his campaign on the theme of "reverse the immigration trend". The National Front's previous best score was 12.6 per cent, which M Stirbois obtained in the cantonal elections in 1982. But usually the National Front is lucky if it polls more than 2 or 3 per cent of the vote.

The Government's new measures to clamp down on illegal immigrants, announced four days before the Dreux election, seem to have done little to reassure the town's indigenous population (immigrants do not have the right to vote). Most of the National

Front's gains appear to have been at the expense of the left.

The Socialists and Communists who again joined together to form a common list, obtained only 41 per cent of the vote, compared with just over 50 per cent in the municipal elections last March. Those elections were won by the left by just eight votes, but the results were later annulled, and a new election was called for last Sunday.

No single party list has obtained an overall majority, so there will have to be a second poll next Sunday. In the second round, it is the party which obtains the greatest proportion of votes which will be declared the winner.

Mr Jean Hissin, the RPR (Gaullist) leader of the joint opposition list, has already said that he wants to take M Stirbois on to his list in the second round, despite an earlier veto on any National Front-RPR alliances by M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader.

The government's latest measures to prevent new immigration into France and to root out illegal immigrants already here, have failed to satisfy those who want something done about the existing 4.5 million legal immigrants in France.

Prisoners of conscience



Turkey: Yalcin Kucuk

By Caroline Moorehead

Dr Yalcin Kucuk, a prominent economist who helped to draft Turkey's first five-year plan in the 1960s, has been on a hunger strike in jail. He is believed to have had a heart attack recently.

Dr Kucuk is serving an eight-year sentence for writing a book on the economic problems of Turkey, considered by the authorities to be subversive and inflammatory.

In 1960 he joined the State Planning Organization, which he had helped to set up after the military coup of that year.

Six years later, by then director of the long-term planning section, he left to lecture at the Middle East Technical University. Later, he moved to Ankara Gaz University.

During the 1970s Dr Kucuk became an active member of the Turkish Socialist Workers' Party, editing for a period, its monthly publication, *Turayuz*. For a while, he was economic editor of *Cumhuriyet* newspaper.

After the military coup of September 1980, Dr Kucuk was dismissed from his post at Ankara Gaz University and, not long afterwards, was arrested.

Since his heart attack this summer Dr Kucuk's condition is said to be critical. He has lost a great deal of weight and has difficulty speaking.



Dr Kucuk: Eight years for writing a book.

Terrorism tactics split Armenians

By Hazkik Telesnians

A rift has opened within the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) one of the most determined international terrorist networks of the past decade.

The rift is over the value or even political desirability of indiscriminate violence to put pressure on Turkey, which two-and-a-half million Armenians dispersed throughout the West see as the unrepentant in Turkish Armenia in 1915.

The bomb at the Turkish Airlines desk at Ody airport, on July 15 which killed eight people, and the catalyst for the split which has been brewing for several years.

"Moderates" within the organization were so angry that two of them killed two members of the hardline group in Greece, led by Mr Hagop Hagopian, the former leader of ASALA. In retaliation, the agopian faction "arrested" and "executed" two of the moderates.

Mr Hagopian is believed to be in Libya, but he does not stay in one place for long. He is in his late thirties and has fiendish energy. The moderates believe that he sends idealistic Armenian youths on suicide missions merely to strengthen his bargaining position with his main financier, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, or anyone else who has an interest in terrorist missions in Western countries.

A spokesman for the moderate wing of the organization in Europe said that before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year, the moderates were able to limit the organization's foreign missions to attacks upon Turkish diplomats, whom they regard as instruments of Turkish policy and therefore legitimate targets. More than 30 diplomats have been killed by the Armenians over the past 10 years.

The spokesman said that the Israeli invasion had dispersed the leadership of ASALA over Europe and North Africa, and "emboldened the fascist gangsters around Hagopian to do what they liked, to bargain with the Libyans and eventually to become the prisoners of their Arab backers".

The moderates have now set up an organization of their own, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Armenia, but in the meantime Mr Hagopian has gained much richer backers and acquired training camps in Libya, which could enable him to continue his activities for many years.

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SPECTRUM

Today's computers can take world class chess-play in their stride, yet it is beyond them to set up the pieces to begin the game. In this second of three articles Piers Burnett examines and explains this paradox

Put simply, it's a digital stalemate

Most of us would ridicule the notion that any comparison could be made between the degree of intelligence required to move pieces about the chessboard in order to win a game at tournament level with that needed to pick the same chessmen out when they are jumbled together in a box and arrange them in order. Chess, we all accept, requires great intelligence: the task of sorting out a random collection of pawns, bishops and knights, on the other hand, could safely be entrusted to a child. Yet the fact is that computer intelligence has shown itself capable of chess playing at the very highest level but has proved quite incapable of mastering the skills involved in the second kind of feat. Sorting out a loose pile of chessmen is, in fact, but a variation of the problem of picking one item out of an unorganized pile, the so-called "bin-picking problem", the solution of which glitters like some elusive mirage on the far horizons of industrial robotics.

The ability to play a reasonable game of chess was one of the most popular objectives that the computer pioneers set for their primitive machines, and game playing in general became one of the main preoccupations of the field that was dignified with the title of "artificial intelligence" after John McCarthy of Stanford University coined the phrase in 1958. The attractions of the chess playing kind of intelligence were clear. The game undeniably demands a high level of intelligence, yet the world within which that intelligence has to be applied, the rules of the game and the geography of the board, is restricted and orderly. Chess demands precisely that logical, linear mode of thought which mathematicians were inclined to consider the paradigm one, and at which the digital computer had been designed to excel.

The computer's success in mastering chess playing, along with its many other accomplishments, led to a heady optimism in the 1960s, which assumed that it would only be a matter of time and inevitable technological advance before all aspects of intelligence succumbed to its all-conquering advance.

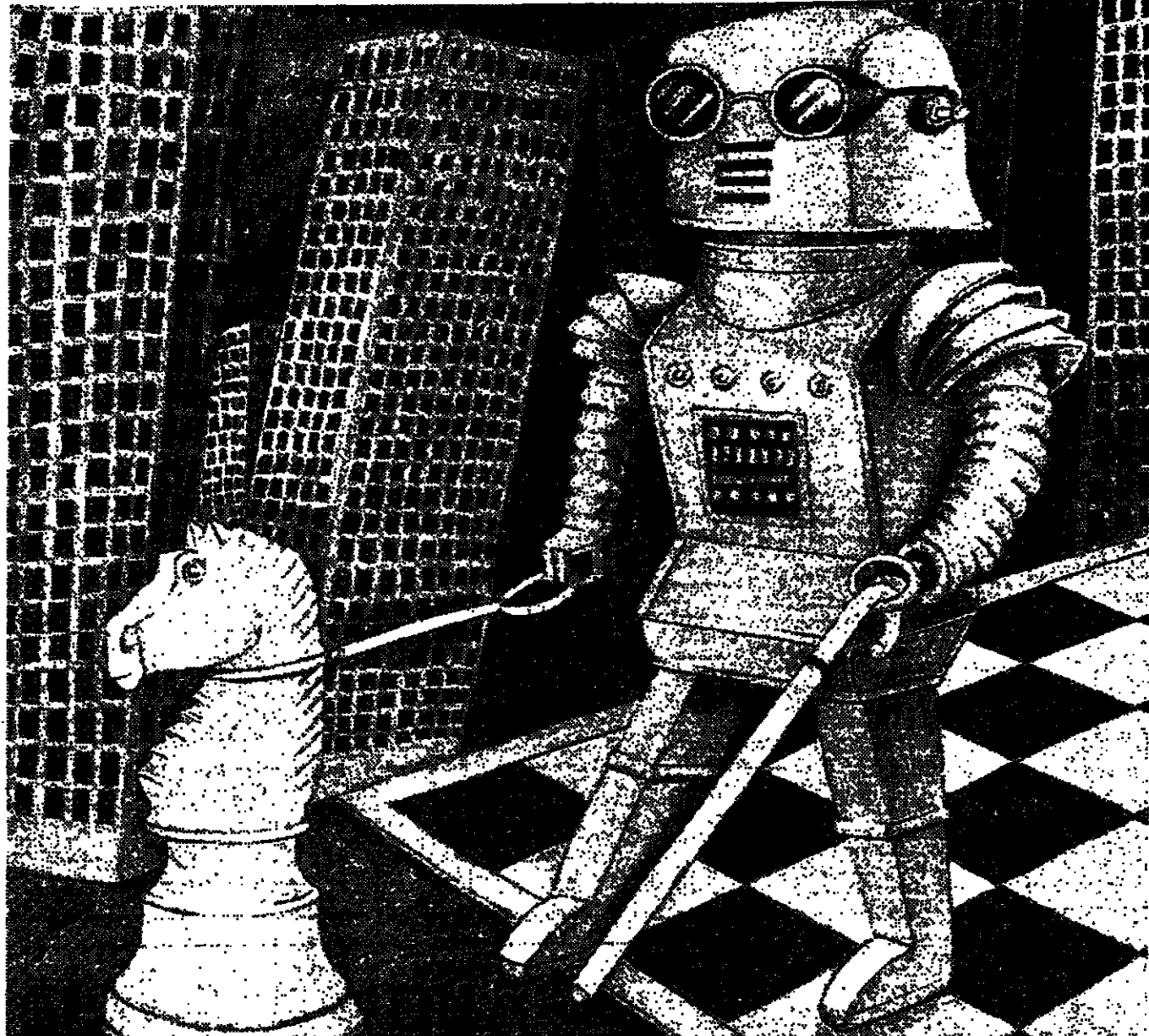
But when artificial intelligence turned its attention to the problems of vision (initially in response to NASA's interest in robot vision for space exploration) and to the solution of "robot task" problems such as the bin picking one, it had to lower its sights from one of the pinnacles of human intelligence to the simplified world of the baby's playpen. It was not until

objects were reduced to the elementary forms of children's building blocks, basic cubes and pyramids, that computers were able to recognize and manipulate them.

The root of the problem lies in the nature of the computer itself. It is a "universal machine", that is it can, in theory, tackle a problem of any kind and its construction does not predispose it to "think" in any particular way. But before it can do anything it must be provided with a program which, in effect, tells it what kind of machine it is required to become in order to deal with the matter in hand. A program is but another name for an algorithm, a set of instructions setting out in detail a definite method of solving a certain kind of problem. The kind of algorithms required by a chess playing computer were worked out at an early stage: essentially they consist of heuristics, or scoring systems, which allow the machine to calculate the consequences of any move in terms of the future moves open to itself and its opponents.

A program or algorithm must, of course, be provided by a human programmer. It is perfectly possible, it is true, to construct a program that it enables the machine to construct further programs for itself; indeed most artificial intelligence work is based on this concept. But though this allows computers to learn to a limited degree, it has not so far provided a basis for learning in a more general sense. A machine that was programmed to understand cricket might, with patience, come to appreciate baseball, but soccer would forever remain an enigma to it. Providing an algorithm for a particular kind of intelligence, even if it aims only to set out the basic principles and leaves the machine free to learn the rest for itself, obviously involves having some firm ideas as to how a human being sets about dealing with the same kinds of problem.

The difficulty with visual perception and the kind of actions we routinely solve by the application of "common sense" is that the algorithms we employ seem to be a good deal more subtle than might at first appear. If asked to explain how we know that a cube is a cube, most of us could dredge up some smattering of schoolroom geometry; we would probably be considerably harder pressed to provide a set of firm rules for distinguishing, say between a Ford Fiesta and a BL Metro, and if asked how we unfailingly recognized a familiar face in a crowd



we would probably deny that we applied any formal set of rules as all. Yet we perform such feats of recognition constantly and without apparent effort. And, to return to the jumble of chessman, we not only distinguish between a bishop and a knight, even if the set is an unfamiliar one, but we also calculate apparently instantaneously which piece should be picked up first and how best to manoeuvre the hand in order to grasp it.

The work of Terry Winograd at MIT in the early 1970s showed that it is feasible to equip computers with programs which enable them to recognize simple objects, and to decide how they should be manipulated in order to achieve a prescribed result. But it has not been possible to build on this in order to produce machines that serve practical purposes in the real world. The kind of program which can distinguish between a cube and a pyramid when both are presented head on cannot, for example, be extended to reliably sort nuts from bolts when they are mixed up. In the 1970s, the failure to break out of the artificial world of simple shapes into the real world of complex ones finally burst the bubble of optimism which expanded in the 1960s. The man who applied the sharpest pin was a British mathematician, Sir James Lighthill.

Lighthill, who had been asked by the Science Research Council to prepare a report on the practical prospects of contemporary artificial intelligence research, identified a problem which he considered insurmountable. In essence, the difficulty lies in the fact that, although the possible combination of positions on a chessboard is virtually infinite, the rules which define them are limited. In contrast, the number of ways in which a set of chessman can fall into place in a heap is also infinite, but there are no clear rules to define them. When objects are

transposed from some artificially orderly world, such as a chessboard, to the "real world", Lighthill suggested, they are subject to a "combinatorial explosion" which resists description by any formal algorithmic method.

The combinatorial explosion, of course, has very serious implications indeed for the practical business of building industrial robots. If robots are never going to be able to cope with an untidy workbench or a collection of components stacked higgledy-piggledy in a box, then the chances of them becoming truly flexible and adaptive workers are greatly diminished. But the existence of the problems which Lighthill identified raises other, more profound questions. If the combinatorial explosion places a limit on robotics, why does it apparently pose no problem to human beings?

One answer to this question has been suggested, in the rather different context of language using computer programs, by the British philosopher, John Searle. In a now famous paper, *Minds, Brains and Programs*, Searle argued that the heart of the matter is the model of intelligence that AI has chosen (or rather been forced by the nature of the computer) to adopt. This model has become known as the "top-down" one: the point being that it assumes that intelligence can be defined in terms of formal rules, such as those which govern the playing of chess.

These rules are, of necessity, deductive; they set out the general principles on which particular cases are to be tackled. In the case of language, Searle argued, this puts a computer in the position of a student who has mastered all the grammatical and syntactical rules of a language, but has no grasp of its meaning. We should not be surprised at the kind of computerspeak that machines produce, sentences such as "High shiny theories walk warmly

in the garden", because the meaning of words is something that can only be learnt by induction.

But any attempt to program robots with brains based on the traditional computer model to learn by induction, by the accumulation of experience, runs head on into the problems of the combinatorial explosion. In order for the computer to learn, it must be provided with a program which gives it the rules for learning - the problem could be compared with that of teaching a six-year-old to ride a bicycle by describing the principles of dynamics which govern the stability of bicycles.

The obvious response is, of course, that we simply do not learn in that way. To take another example, the knack of balancing a broomstick upright on the end of a finger involves essentially the same trick as keeping a rocket upright during its launch phase - the main difference being that the rocket, unlike the broomstick, is prone to rotate about its own axis. Yet the latter feat involves whole banks of computers solving sequences of complex equations while the average child, innocent of anything but simple arithmetic, can master the former with a few minutes' practice.

The third article of this series examines the possibility of a quite different approach to the problem of endowing machines with intelligence, that based on the "bottom-up" principle of studying and trying to reproduce the logical structure of the human brain, on the assumption that a machine which works like a brain will, like a brain, learn without having to be supplied with prepackaged intelligence in the form of a program. Piers Burnett is the co-author, with Igor Aleksander, of *Reinventing Man: The Robot Becomes Reality to be published by Kogan Page later this year.*

Moreover... Miles Kington

A touch of fighting talk

The other day I overheard an American saying: "Give me a shot of Scotch" and it occurred to me yet again to wonder why, although we can almost always understand what Americans are saying, they often say things in a way we never would. Part of it, I think is due to the violence inherent in the way they phrase things. There must be something satisfyingly melodramatic about asking for a shot or slug of whisky rather than a glass or a wee dram, as if every act of drinking was a small piece of personal combat.

I've also heard Americans asking to be hit with a drink - "Hit me with a shot of Scotch," they plead. When the deed is done and the glass lies there empty, they don't say the drink is finished; they tend to say it is dead. Let me freshen it up for you, they say, leaning towards your dining glass, completing the violent scenario with the image of a tiny United Nations helicopter flying into revive a drink with the necessary injection. All very picturesque, but a bit over the top for British tastes.

That's why I find myself slightly disturbed by the new poster designed to get us to eat more eggs. Showing a massive teaspoon about to demolish an inoffensive egg, it shouts: "Go smash an egg", but the only effect it has on me is to make me want to lock my eggs away in the bank for fear of breaking them. We each have our little ritual for breaking and entering boiled eggs, but smashing them is not one of them. It's a bit off. Not quite on, actually. It's not exactly, well, British.

I suspect that because of our non-violent way of talking about violence other nations are taken by surprise when we actually go to war. The diplomatic furrowed eyebrow and tut tut noises of the British give no hint of the opening shots to come - Argentina certainly seemed taken aback by the sailing of the Task Force.

What I would like to know, getting back to the Americans, is whether their talk is as violent when they are talking about violence as it is when they are talking about pouring drinks. Is Ronald Reagan, to mention the most obvious example, just shooting a line when he squares up to the Russians or is he really looking for a fight? And if it is just bluster, as I suspect, just a bit of American chest thrusting and jaw jutting, do the Russians know this? And if not, will someone please tell them?

My calm confidence that Mr Reagan is not in fact squaring up to a quite different approach to the problem of endowing machines with intelligence, that based on the "bottom-up" principle of studying and trying to reproduce the logical structure of the human brain, on the assumption that a machine which works like a brain will, like a brain, learn without having to be supplied with prepackaged intelligence in the form of a program. Piers Burnett is the co-author, with Igor Aleksander, of *Reinventing Man: The Robot Becomes Reality to be published by Kogan Page later this year.*

Organic alternatives

After all the interminable squabbling between farmers who, understandably, resent people telling them how to do their job and ecologists who, equally understandably, are concerned about the effects of modern farming methods, it is pleasant to record some success in reaching a compromise. Farmers who are uneasy about the indiscriminate use of agrochemicals, but cannot bring themselves to give them up

altogether, are showing increasing interest in the activities of Organic Farmers and Growers, an East Anglia-based cooperative. Although essentially dedicated to wholly biological methods, this organization has opened a secondary grade of membership to farmers prepared to resist themselves to non-residual agrochemicals which can be shown not to damage the soil or affect the nutritional value of the crop. The snag is that organic farming is still officially regarded as a fringe activity. Hence, through no fault of their own, the agricultural research institutes, whose paymasters are the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Education and Science, are largely inhibited from

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: AGRICULTURE

looking at alternatives to conventional agrochemicals. Nothing daunted, the organicists, or semi-organicists have come up with a list of recommended substances. In place of ammonium nitrate, perhaps the most controversial of all fertilizers, it recommends nitro-chalk and Chilean nitrate of soda or potash. Lime should be natural chalk or limestone, liquid seaweed can be used as a foliar feed, and sulphur is said to be excellent for controlling fungal diseases.

3,000 million doses of biological vaccine, containing killed or weakened viruses, are administered every year. The British authorities have until now insisted on a ruthless slaughtering policy to eradicate occasional outbreaks and to keep the country officially free of the disease, but the possibility of one day having to resort to vaccination if an outbreak got out of control has not been excluded.

Profitable peat
For some reason peat, though for centuries a traditional fuel in Ireland, has seldom attracted much interest in Britain except as a horticultural fertilizer. But now in Scotland, where 821,000 hectares or more than 10 per cent of the total land area is peat farmers are being urged to consider its commercial possibilities. When dried to a 35 per cent moisture content (in its natural state it is more than 90 per cent water), a pound of peat has a calorific value of about 6,000 BTUs, about half that of coal.


Wild Wheat
Organic methods or not, there has probably never been greater interest among British farmers in wheat growing. Not only has it proved a consistently productive and, at present EEC price levels, a profitable crop, but it has become clear over the last few years that the climate and soils of north west Europe are

conducive to higher yields than almost anywhere else in the world. The latest guide published by the Plant Breeding Institute and the National Seed Development Organization devotes a chapter to breeding for disease resistance. Because of potentially very high yields, fungicides are used more intensively in Britain and northern Europe than elsewhere, it points out, and many farmers apply them prophylactically to control eyespot and foliar diseases. But pathologists have recently been warning that chemicals which are widely used for long periods will become less effective as insensitive forms of pathogen evolve. For this reason the institute has high hopes that its experiments with *Aegilops ventricosa*, a wild relative of wheat with high resistance to eyespot, may lead to the development of varieties which will not require fungicide treatment.

Grassroots opinion
A subject of some rivalry between scientists at the Grassland Research Institute at Maidenhead, and at the Agricultural Research Council's research station at Wellesbourne, has been their mutual preoccupation with root growth. But the trouble with roots is that they grow out of sight and for the last 40 years researchers have been trying to figure out some way of observing them without destroying them. The usual method is to take soil cores, separate the roots from the soil and measure them, but this is recognized to be time-consuming, labour intensive and destructive. The Lecombe laboratory has recently been experimenting with transparent glass tubes inserted into the soil; root growth inside the tubes is observed and recorded by a closed circuit television camera coupled to a video cassette recorder. But Mr Robert Collins, a computer programmer at the GRI, describes this somewhat scornfully as a variation of growing beans in a jam jar, since the glass tubes distort the natural root pattern. Mr Collins is planning shortly to do a Ph.D. in computer modelling of root growth and would very much like to hear from readers with any ideas.

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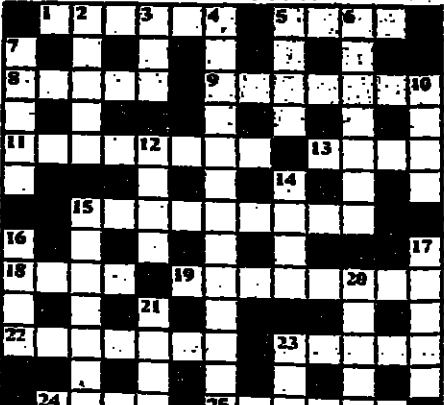
Charles of the Ritz

Vaccine solution?
Scientists in both the United States and Australia have been working on ways of using genetic engineering to produce a synthetic vaccine against foot and mouth disease. An article in a recent issue of the *Australian Veterinary Journal* describes the cloning of genes from the virus in an experimental vaccine which, in demonstration trials with small numbers of pigs and cattle, suggest that it could provide significantly greater immunity than present biologically derived vaccines. In the United States alone some



The foot and mouth virus: vaccination may be the best answer

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 142)



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مکتبہ من راولپنڈی

MEN'S FASHION by Suzy Menkes

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

Menswear is making news again. For the first time since the 1960s, the peacock parade of street fashion majors on men. And from the stylishness of the street has come a resurgence of confidence and enthusiasm for men's clothes in general.

This autumn sees shop openings for men pop like flashbulbs (see list below)

in London. But the new surge of interest in menswear is fashion world-wide. Significantly, some of the star designer names of the past five years like Giorgio Armani and Ralph Lauren started their careers as menswear designers. Others have had their greatest commercial success with menswear, with Calvin Klein and Pierre Cardin crotch-and-crotch in the selling race for underpants.

Menswear used to be an option that established designers would discuss but not take up. Now the emerging names

— like Comme des Garçons — move into menswear before you can say "knife-pleat".

The point about menswear is that it is no longer based on well-pressed pants, on conforming and conservatism. Although the general trend in men's fashion is towards simple, clean-cut and classic clothes, something has happened to release the inhibitions of men so that designers can now play with colour, fabric and even shape.

I believe that it is street style that has unlocked the pent-up enthusiasm

for fashion among men. Exhibitionism in the British male has been raised to its lacquered peak in the fantastically-dyed coccombs of punk. The fragmented fashions that have followed — post-punk, Mohican, Hobo and now the Casuals — all challenge our assumptions that men don't care about style; that men's fashions change far more slowly than women's; that men no longer dresses to appeal to the opposite sex.

The new male look is sexy — it has that in common with the 1960s. But

that now means an awareness of the body, of its health and strength, and perhaps a sociological understanding that women can now be the sexual aggressors and that men should dress to attract.

My column today, saluting the new movements in men's fashion, inaugurates a regular series of articles and reports on men's fashion. These will include news reports of the ever increasing number of men's fashion shows and shops, as well as reportage of the all-important street movements

and interviews with men of style about what they like to wear.

I know from those readers (male) who have berated me in the past for missing out on menswear, that there is a demand for men's fashion coverage that does not see male models as female fashion's ultimate accessory. I hope that women who see part of the fashion coverage given over to men will consider it a bonus.

Both sexes, after all, can take pleasure in how the other half looks.

Clean cut

Simple clothes and uncomplicated cut, but imaginative use of colour and especially texture — that is the feeling of menswear this autumn. The overall image is of the honourable schoolboy, upper class chic spiced with cheek.

The new clean cut means sweaters in strong geometric shapes and patterns that divide the body into blocks of colours. The plain, round-necked sweater, often worn with just a simple pair of trousers, is in striking contrast to the layers of shirts, tank tops and jackets, the complex fair isle and Nordic patterns that were earlier hallmarks of men's style. Everything

is now pared away — collars, details like tabs, double cuffs and pockets. Less is definitely more.

"People just don't realize that it is far harder to design simple clothes than complicated ones," says Paul Smith, a Nottingham-born designer, who describes his clothes as "classics with a twist" and who opens this morning a new shop next door to his existing one in Covent Garden (bringing his shop total to four).

"Suddenly the menswear thing has got a lot more lively. Men have started to break rules. It is now acceptable to have a pale pink sweater. The breakfast TV presenters have helped. They have put the idea about that you

can be a serious person without a jacket on."

Scott Crolla was just flying off to Schum, the menswear show in Paris, when I talked to him in his Mayfair shop that has the faded grandeur of an English country mansion. Crolla has tried to recreate the classic British look ("to bring back the old standards") but with flashes of fun, like boldly patterned surfer shorts or regular shirts made in tactile, thick-weave Indian fabrics.

"I believe in making quite classic shapes with the fashion influence coming in the fabric," says Scott Crolla, who trained, like his partner Georgina Godley, as a fine artist. Their painter's palette of colour is evident in the new knits, made in abstract blocks of colour by a Welsh supplier. (Most of Crolla's clothes are made to their designs by small British manufacturers.)

Their customers are 30-plus, upper class "as many in the City as in design-conscious jobs".

Georgina Godley says: "Men's fashion is getting freer. In our market we are dealing with a conventional man who has always worn exactly the right thing for the country, the city, the evening. But the male sensibility is suddenly not afraid of showing off again."

Established menswear companies (especially from abroad) look to the innovative young menswear designers in Britain whose clothes express most nearly the street mood. At the MAB menswear fair for the trade at Earls Court next weekend, there is a group of the avant garde, who show under the banner of the English Menswear Designer Collections and who include Charlie Allen, Aditti, Su Nicholson for Sioux and the appropriately named Street Clothes.

All this movement in menswear is reflected right through to the high street, where a chain like Hepworth has been given new co-ordination and style and department stores are devoting fresh energy to menswear. Here is a list of some of the new launches

- CACHAREL opening today at 103 New Bond Street, selling the complete Cacharel men's collection as well as women's and children's clothes.
- CUE SHOP with young fashions opened last week at 92 Queensgate, Peterborough. The third free-standing Cue shop from Austin Reed following Kingston and Milton Keynes.
- DEMOB opening a man's shop at 10 Upper James Street on Monday to sell the young and interesting menswear designers like Chris Bruce and Robyn Archer.
- KATHARINE HAMNETT at ICE, 14a St Christopher's Place, the first floor devoted to her designs from next week.
- GIANFRANCO FERRE opening in Bond Street and GIANNI VERSACE opening a new larger shop.
- MARCEL LASSANCE of Paris opening at 33-34 Great Marlborough Street on Monday.
- PAUL SMITH opening his new menswear store today at 43 Floral Street with a suit room with 300 suits, separates and accessories.



HAIR by JOEL O'SULLIVAN at BURLINGTONS, 1 Blandford Street, W1
Photographs by JAMIE LONG

UPPER CRUST FEET

Shoes AND socks bring the country gentleman look to town. Suede robe ankles with leather. The utterly English brogues and Oxfords set the pace among the moccasins.



Left: suede and leather tasselled loafer by Charles Jourdan, £102 from 39-43 Brompton Road and Plumline, 41 Floral Street. Socks by S. Fisher, Covent Garden.

Centre: leather and stamped suede lace-up £69.50 Sarah Medway, The Ritz, Piccadilly. Grey/black houndstooth check socks, £6, Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street.

Right: grey leather toe-capped Oxfords £32.99 from Sacha, Oxford Street. Wolsey diamond mesh socks £2.20 from leading stores.

BLACK AND WHITE MENSWEAR



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Status ousts protest



The "Casual" kids. Left: Paul Moreton, 19, in Browns geometric crew-neck. Centre: Larry Hibbert, 21, in Armani's colour-block cotton knit. Right: Paul Howes, 19, in Armani with eagle logo on sleeve bought from Gee 2 Kings Road.

Punk, the uniform of protest, disaffection and despair, is officially dead. Long live "Casual" the image-conscious, status-label craze that has put brand names back on the backs of a new generation.

"Casual" started as a sports-led movement, with File and Tacchini tracksuits, Ellesse T-shirts and Slazenger sweaters current collectors' items. Footwear is still

totally sports-oriented with Diadora trainers (endorsed by Bjorn Borg) outpacing Nike and Adidas. But "Casual" clothing has moved on to embrace status fashion names like Pringle, Cerruti and Cardin that have no special connection with the sports track or tennis court.

Designer logos are the new kids' chic. The Lacoste crocodile, the Fiorucci triangle, the Pringle lion and more recently the Armani eagle are being worn by boys who want to look affluent. (Their heart is actually the tough side of inner cities and their twin meccas Anthony Howard James in Walworth Road and White Hall Clothiers in Camberwell Road).

Money is the root of this particular fashion flowering. ("Please don't print how much my sweater cost," says a 19-year-old. "I told my mum it was £24.99 and that my Burberry was £30!")

Saturday jobs, pocket money, birthday windfalls and fruit machine winnings all go towards clothes, not bought as some might suspect in cut-price shops and markets, but from regular suppliers like Browns or Harrods.

The "Casual" cult of wearing your status on your sleeve/breast pocket is a distorted mirror image of high fashion's preoccupation with rucks, tears and worn fabrics. But that look of course, also started in the street.



Above: Slate grey geometrically patched fine knit sweater, also black, £125. Plain and stripe mixed cotton shirt, £82. Both Homme by Comme des Garçons at Browns Men's Shop, 23 South Molton Street, W1. Grey pebbly tweed trousers, £25 from Benetton, South Molton Street, W1 and branches.

Above right: Abstract colour rust, navy and bottle green crew neck, also yellow, pink and blue £80. Black/white viscose trousers £36. Both from Crolla, 35 Dover Street W1 in three weeks.

Left: School uniform striped cardigan with button V-front grey, green and burgundy and other assorted colours, £33.99 from Fiorucci, 128 Kings Road, SW3. Steel grey finely striped shirt, assorted colours £26 by Willi Wear from Way In at Harrods; The Warehouse, Glasgow; Apartment, Brighton. Brushed cotton trousers £49.50, woolly tie both from Liberty.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Busman's holiday

What does a Foreign Secretary take away for holiday reading? This year it was three documents on how to improve the Diplomatic Service: the Plowden report of 1964, the Duncan report of 1969, and the notorious Berrill report perpetrated by the now defunct Think Tank in 1977.

Sporting life

If Jeffrey Archer wrote thrillers about sport, his characters would all behave like John McEnroe. Real life is different, sometimes. Archer says he was "amazed" after the defeat of Kent by Somerset in the NatWest Trophy.

Mongoose tales

Our mongoose correspondent writes: "Paragraphs about mongooses are not to be written lightly. The mongoose is a very special beastie. Some 60 years ago a grocer in Helensburg, Scotland, kept one at complete liberty in his shop.

My informant is Edward Campbell, a kindly Scot who used to be literary editor of the Evening News in London. I have a story to tell about him. A book was published about the terrible inflation in pre-Hitler Germany, a although it isn't the paper's usual cup of tea, Campbell reckoned it ought to be reviewed.



BARRY FANTONI

Growing pains

The first year of life has been no bed of roses for Gardening From Which? The Consumers' Association's attempt to get its members back to the soil, which has nevertheless celebrated its birthday issue with the boast that it already has a bigger circulation than any other gardening monthly.

The World Wilderness Congress is a collection of well-meaning souls who convene every few years to sing the praises of nature in the raw: "Wilderness - A Matter of Spirit", "Wilderness - A Holistic View", "Wilderness - A Global View", that sort of thing. This year's feast, from whose agenda I've waded those delicacies, is to be held on the shores of Finghorn Bay, Scotland, next month. Its logo is the Erythrina leaf, surrounded by arrows to indicate the bringing together of peoples from around the world to care about the Wilderness and its protection.

John Witherow on the weapons that could turn the Gulf War

Exocets for Iraq, courtesy of France

Some time this month, unless the French get cold feet, the first of five Super Etendard jets will touch down at an airbase near the northern end of the Gulf. Their arrival will signal a new phase in the Iran-Iraq war that threatens to push the entire region into turmoil.

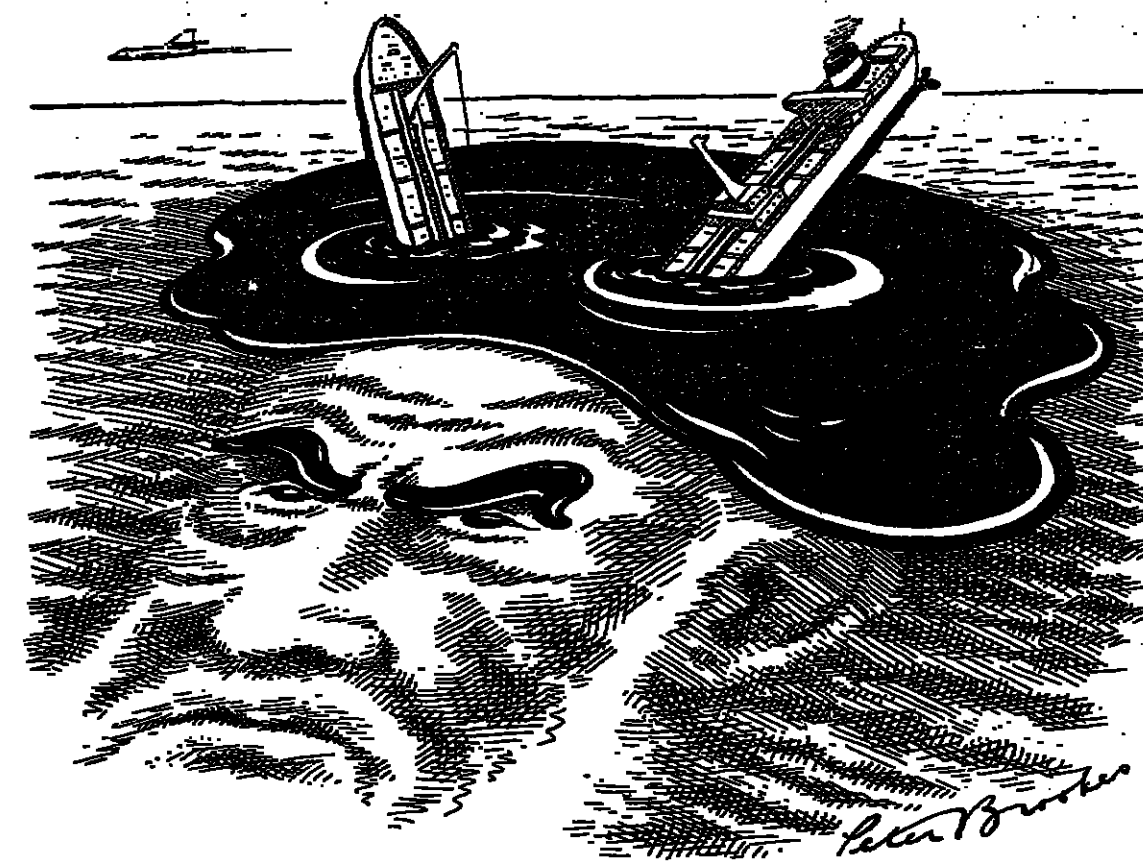
Baghdad says that the planes, which will be accompanied by re-trained Iraqi Mirage pilots and generous supplies of Exocet missiles, are there for only one reason: to sink tankers. The result of that, they hope, will be to sever Iran's oil exports and force the Ayatollah Khomeini to end the debilitating war that has dragged on for nearly three years.

The repercussions of such a move, however, could go much further than the Middle East. The worst consequence, say western strategists, would be a wide conflagration in the Gulf and the military intervention of the United States, France and Nato powers. If that happened, there is no telling where the crisis would end.

News of the impending delivery first appeared in Le Monde last June. It seemed that France, one of Iraq's major arms suppliers and a country with a huge financial stake in the survival of President Saddam Hussein's regime, had agreed to lend the jets in return for financial commitments and goodwill.

It had already supplied helicopter-launched Exocets, which had been used with some success well before the sea-skimming missile entered the English vocabulary with such impact during the Falklands war. Lloyd's intelligence unit puts the number of ships damaged or sunk during the Gulf conflict at 34, with a further 80 sealed in the Shatt al Arab waterway after the war started in September, 1980.

But the Super Etendards, which will come from France's stockpile of about 60, could dramatically alter the balance. With a superior range as well as their in-flight refuelling capability they could control the northern Gulf, hitting ships at will. Kharg Island, from where most of Iran's oil is exported and which has survived several Iraqi raids largely unscathed, would be a prime target. "Just imagine," said one oil expert, "if they blew up a tanker loading at the island. It could devastate Iran's oil exports."



Even if such an attack failed, consistent raids on tankers would lead to prohibitive insurance rates, which have already increased 150-fold since the war started, and would deter owners or crews from entering the war zone.

"We don't care which nationality of ships we attack. They should think 10 times before they enter the area," an Iraqi government spokesman said. "This is an economic as well as military war. Iran has cut our oil exports so we will cut theirs."

It took Iran a while to react to the news but when it did it was in uncompromising terms. If the planes were used "it would destroy the security of the Gulf" and "make it unsafe for one ship to enter or exit," it said. There were also threats to retaliate against Iraq's Gulf allies.

These were no idle words. Though Iran's air force is a pale shadow of its former self under the Shah, it can still put 40 advanced fighter-bombers in the air. Kuwait has already suffered three air raids meant as a warning and Iran is quite capable of mining or obstructing the Strait of Hormuz, thus blocking oil exports from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

That contingency was foreseen by the former US President Jimmy Carter, during the Iranian revolution. He warned that if the Strait were blocked the US would intervene. Nothing has been said in Washington to change that commitment. The French, too, have a fleet in the Indian Ocean and may also be tempted to keep access to the Gulf open. Such a move would probably be answered by Iran. The Washington Post reported that the US, in an attempt to improve the situation, had made

"polite inquiries" to the Quai d'Orsay about the aircraft delivery, but there had been no confrontation. An American official said: "The whole idea of sinking a tanker in the Gulf is regarded very seriously by us. Providing this equipment is not very helpful." Still, he added, the French would "do what they want to do."

The possible implications of the loan, however, have led to differences in the French administration. The Finance Ministry and some senior military officers are said to be opposed, pointing to the unfavourable terms and possible repercussions. With France's involvement in Chad, the political consequences must also be weighing on the mind of President Francois Mitterrand. But those in favour point to the importance of maintaining good relations with Baghdad and argue that the planes and missiles could help end the war, rather than escalate it.

With this in mind, western observers are divided about whether President Saddam Hussein will indiscriminately attack shipping in the northern Gulf. He has consistently sought peace but has been rebuffed by Khomeini, who has demanded his overthrow and huge war reparations of up to £100 billion.

To make matters worse, Iraq's oil exports have been cut to one third of Iran's and there are signs of low morale among the million-strong armed forces, which have been on the defensive in harsh desert conditions. Iraq has managed to fight on only with the aid of its Gulf allies, who initially saw the conflict as Iran's fundamentalist brand of Islam. Their enthusiasm is waning, however, and they want a solution almost as much as Baghdad.

An oil company executive said: "Saddam's best chance is to threaten to escalate the war to force Tehran to negotiate. The war is much more damaging to Iraq and Khomeini seems prepared to accept steady attrition. The Iraqis are very, very desperate. They feel the Iraqis won't give them an inch so they have little to lose."

"Even if the war is escalating with the involvement of the superpowers Saddam may use it to his advantage to get them to make Khomeini settle." Others are more sceptical. An expert on Kuwait said the country is worried about the threat and is strengthening its air defences. But he added: "I can't see Saddam stepping up the war right away. If it leads to retaliation against his Gulf allies, he'll be discredited. And he's not such a fool."

An Iranian observer also played down the threat. "It's part of a call-my-bluff game," he said. "Iraq is hoping to alarm the Gulf states so much that they will cough up more money. If they did start hitting tankers it would lead to even worse pollution than already exists in the Gulf and would make the French international terrorists by proxy."

However the Institute of Strategic Studies in London is treating the problem more seriously. It points out that Iraq is developing oil exporting ports farther south but might well retaliate to any Exocet attacks. "At the moment it's a cause for concern, not alarm," one expert commented.

The Iraqis, meanwhile, remain adamant the Super Etendards will be used. "We're not taking the planes out just to polish them," one said.

David Marquand Now we must turn hope into votes

As the Alliance parties prepare for their conferences this month, they face a much more formidable challenge than either has yet admitted. In the past few weeks, we have heard a great deal about the pros and cons of a merger between the Liberal Party and the SDP. We have heard hardly anything about the purposes which a merged party - or, for that matter, two unmerged parties - should pursue. Yet if the election has taught us anything, it should have taught us that at this stage in our history purpose needs more attention than structure.

In the long run, merger seems to me not only desirable, but inevitable. In the short run, it is a distraction. The really urgent task is to decide where we want to go. If we do that properly, the question of what vehicle to travel in will answer itself.

For there is a paradox in the election results, which we ignore at our peril. The familiar, class-based party system, which the Alliance came into being to destroy, is now disintegrating. But it is Mrs Thatcher who has picked up the pieces, not David Owen or David Steele. Perish notwithstanding, there is in fact an ominous parallel between the electoral realignment that took place 60 years ago, when the old Liberal Party lost its place to Labour, and the realignment taking place today.

In 1914 the Conservatives were divided, demoralized and intellectually bankrupt. They had lost the last three general elections and seemed set to lose the next. Yet the collapse of the Liberal Party after 1918 led to 20 years of Conservative hegemony. Now it is Labour's turn to collapse, and once again the Conservatives are the chief beneficiaries.

Mrs Thatcher has not yet emulated her party's interwar achievement, but she is the first prime minister in modern times to win an increased majority after serving in that office throughout a normal-length Parliament. And only the very rich or the very rash would bet much money on a Conservative defeat in 1987 or 1992.

That is only the beginning of the story. The interwar Conservative Party may have been uninspiring and unadventurous, but it was not illiberal. It earned its electoral success by sedulous cultivation of the middle ground. Mrs Thatcher has treated the middle ground with contempt. Where previous Conservative governments have stood for consolidation and continuity, hers stands, quite explicitly, for a counter-revolution. In place of the broad-minded, easy-going scepticism which has been the hallmark of the British Conservative Party for most of its history, it offers a narrow fundamentalism; in place of noble obligation, Tory reformism, a hard, self-centred acquisitiveness, more reminiscent of the French right than the west of anything in the British political tradition.

Yet it has won. It has won, moreover, because and not in spite of its break with past Conservative practice. For the last thing the British people now want is consolidation. They do not want a full-blown counter-revolution, but they want continuity even less. Mrs Thatcher's fundamentalism alarms them, but they applaud her determination to have

done with the apologetic and arbitrary corporatism of the 1960s and 1970s. Unlike her, they still adhere to the essential liberal values of tolerance, fair play and respect for others. Like her, however, they know that the Tories' paternalist, Bostwickite liberalism of 30 years ago has broken down. They do not share her contempt for the very notion of the middle ground, but they can see as clearly as she does that the middle ground of the past 20 years has become a kind of political black hole, down which those who try to stand on it plunge into nothingness.

Hence the challenge of the Alliance. Given all this, Labour's doom is irreversible. Trotskyite infiltration and Michael Foot's leadership merely set the seal on a process which is a child of the collectivist epoch which is now coming to an end. If the choice is between Thatcherism and Labourism, Thatcherism has power on a plane.

The Alliance is thus the last, best hope of all those who cannot stomach the prospect of a 20-year Thatcherite hegemony. All those who persist in believing that individual freedom can go hand in hand with social justice, and that a society can be efficient and successful without being callous or selfish. To realize that hope, however, the Alliance must be as unimpeachably as the new post-1970 Thatcherism as Mrs Thatcher does. There is no point in trying to be a sanitized Labour Party without the left.

The answer to Mrs Thatcher's market Toryism is market socialism, not Fabian interventionism. The Alliance should be more determined to strengthen competition, widen choice and break up monopolies than she is, not less. It should also be more determined than the Labour Party to redistribute resources to the poor, and to return power and self-respect to the old industrial regions.

Like all political groupings with any pretensions to mass appeal, however, the Alliance is a coalition - not just between two parties, but between a variety of tendencies in each of its parties. The Liberal Party is a coalition of new-style community politicians and old-style, middle-ground moderates. The SDP is a coalition of new-style, decentralist radicals and old-style Fabian interventionists, with a dash of managerial technocrats to complicate the mixture. In each party, perhaps in each member of each party, the future pulls against the past.

So far, the outcome has been a draw. The individual policies which we put forward last June were remarkably free of the fudge which is an inescapable ingredient of all election manifestos. The aggregate was marred by a fatal ambiguity. On the central issue of the age - the issue of collectivism versus neo-individualism, of statism versus decentralism - we find both ways. We have possible excuses. The two crumpled years between the formation of the Alliance and the election were too short to hammer out a coherent and comprehensive decentralist alternative to Thatcherism; in the tug-of-war between the future and the past, the past therefore had more weight. But the excuses are running thin. The time to start hammering is now.

The author is a member of the SDP National Committee.

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Reflections after a glassy reception

This is a tale of two glaziers, and I rather think that there is a moral in it. The other day, a sashcord parted. This once happened to me, many years ago, when I had both my hands on the window sill; not only was I obliged there and then to give up all hopes of a career as a concert pianist, but I faced in addition the prospect of starving to death, as I was quite unable at first to extract either of my damaged hands, let alone both. Eventually, I managed to get one out, damaging it considerably more in the process, and reach behind me to the draining board - the incident occurred in the kitchen - for a spoon, with which I managed to lever the window up far enough for me to extract my other hand, or what was left of it.

Very horrid. This time, however, I was nowhere near the window when it happened, but on inspecting the glass I deduced that the glass in the window that had so abruptly descended was cracked, and turned, therefore, two separate repairs, and I hid me to the Yellow Pages. There being no entry under "Sashcords", I deduced that he who provides the glass in windows that had so abruptly descended was cracked, and turned, therefore, two separate repairs, and I hid me to the Yellow Pages. There being no entry under "Sashcords", I deduced that he who provides the glass in windows that had so abruptly descended was cracked, and turned, therefore, two separate repairs, and I hid me to the Yellow Pages.

Tomorrow afternoon dawned; well, I suppose an afternoon can't dawn, strictly speaking, but you know what I mean. But it not only dawned; it waned, and throughout its waning no one arrived to fix my window. I rang the D & K Glass Company ("Dilatatory and Kasual", "Don't and Kare"), "Double and Kross" and made gentle moan about my window to the

sensible-sounding lady. She went on sounding sensible, and helpful in the bargain, but appeared to be under the impression that the appointment had been made for the following morning. No, I explained, the visitor and I had discussed various possibilities, including that one, but we had finally settled to our mutual satisfaction, on the afternoon which was even then moving peacefully towards its close. Well, mistakes can be made, though in this case they hadn't been (the young man had been quite clear about the appointment which had then been confirmed with my secretary). Anyway Higher Authority was brought to the telephone, in the person of a gentleman with a Scots accent, who seemed to be the boss. There was no clue in his words as to whether he was sensible, but it speedily became apparent that he was not helpful. I explained the problem. "Well, what do ye want?" he asked brusquely. I wanted, I replied with a moderation that astonished me, someone to fix my window - which was, I pointed out mildly, what his firm had agreed to do. "Well, we'd better just forget it," he replied. "But your representative", I went on with more relentless logic.

"Oh, the difference of man and man" says General in King Lear; she was obviously thinking of glaziers. But so, at the moment, am I. Look here upon this picture, and on this, Clearly, the D & K Glass Company have got at least as much work as they can handle, and want no more; they have therefore devised a method of driving potential customers away which, though it is a little lacking in charm, certainly works. I conclude that whatever the effects of the recession on other trades, it leaves the glaziers sitting pretty; possibly the recession in other trades is such that more and more businessmen are jumping out of windows without bothering to open them first.

I spent a few minutes musing but it brought no enlightenment...

"made an appointment on your firm's behalf, and it hasn't been kept". "Oh, if that's your attitude", he said, "I'm certainly not going to do the job". My italics. Come to think of it, his italics too. At that point there seemed little point in continuing the conversation, so I didn't. But I spent a few minutes musing - I really did, I missed - on the D & K Glass Company ("Dismissive and Kurt"? "Daft and Kickworthy"?). Musing brought no enlightenment, so I returned to the Yellow Pages. Under "Glaziers" I found A. G. Saunders. Er, I said, do you do sashcords as well as glass? Yes, they said. And, er, will you do mine? Yes, verily. And, er, when could you come and measure and make an appointment? Within the hour, and we'll do the work right away; none of your fancy messurings-in-advance for

us. I raised my head above the parapet. How long might the whole job take? An hour, perhaps an hour and a half. I await your arrival, I said, with the keenest anticipation. Right, muzz, they replied.

They had said they would arrive within the hour; they arrived - they being a man and a boy - within 35 minutes. They had said that they would need no prior measuring, as they would bring with them everything necessary; they were as good as their word. They had said that the job would take an hour to an hour and a half; it took 45 minutes - indeed, I had just put the kettle on to make us all a cup of tea when they announced that the job was done, and could they have a dustpan and brush to clear up?

"Oh, the difference of man and man" says General in King Lear; she was obviously thinking of glaziers. But so, at the moment, am I. Look here upon this picture, and on this, Clearly, the D & K Glass Company have got at least as much work as they can handle, and want no more; they have therefore devised a method of driving potential customers away which, though it is a little lacking in charm, certainly works. I conclude that whatever the effects of the recession on other trades, it leaves the glaziers sitting pretty; possibly the recession in other trades is such that more and more businessmen are jumping out of windows without bothering to open them first.

Very well; D & K do not need business. But then, why is that admirable and upright soul, A. G. Saunders, so willing to perform what he promises - nay, to do more than he promises? It cannot be that the efficient and polite firm has less work than the inefficient and rude one; the universe could not be so unjust, and in any case there was no sound of relief at the Saunders end of the telephone, as there would have been if they had been desperate for work. Nor did the Saundersmen (Saundersman and boy, actually) show any signs of gratitude.

"Gratitude" contains a clue. It would not have occurred to A. G. Saunders to feel grateful to a customer (assuming that I am right in my assumption that the firm is deservedly doing well); such considerations do not enter into a purely commercial

transaction. They hold themselves out to repair windows and sashcords; I wanted mine repaired; I was willing to pay their price; there was nothing more to it.

But there was more to it, for Saunders was willing to do the job, and D & K apparently were not. Now just as gratitude does not enter into it, nor does the horrible servility once offered by suppliers to customers (and indeed sometimes demanded by customers of suppliers) as the only means of being assured of the custom; recession or no recession, those days have gone for ever.

We must devise a means of restoring 'profit' to its former esteem

ever, and a very good thing too. They have been replaced by a much better and more useful standard; the glazier is now between those who are willing to be efficient and those who are not. But the new standard has introduced a new mystery: why are some people and firms unwilling to be efficient? If you are in business, you presumably want to succeed, whatever your business may be. But plainly some in business are quite indifferent to success; having pondered long upon this extraordinary state of affairs, I have come to the conclusion that when the stick of real ruin was burnt, rightly, on a bonfire of changed attitudes, the carrot of profit came to be insufficiently sweet to achieve the same purpose. Once, you earned a sausage or you starved; now, since no one starves, many do not care whether they earn a second sausage or not.

We have created a new Morton's Fork, but it will not serve for eating sausages off. We cannot return to the days when the only choices were work or workhouse. But we have to devise a means of restoring the word "profit" to its former esteem. It once had but has since lost under the incessant assault of political philosophies which teach that we can all live like Elijah, fed by the ravens. Rather a large conclusion, perhaps, to draw from my tale of two glaziers. Still, I did warn you that there was a moral in it.

Roger Scruton A colonial inheritance once again cast off

Last week several air force officers, arranged before the High Court of Zimbabwe on charges of sedition, were acquitted, after a long trial in which the defence plausibly claimed that the accused had confessed under torture. The verdict, composed and justified according to the most scrupulous legal practice, was a model of judicial rectitude, and Mr Justice Dumbutshena deserves the highest praise for his courage and integrity in delivering it. Besides doing justice to himself, however, Mr Justice Dumbutshena does credit to his country; he shows - what otherwise might be doubted - that it is quite possible for Zimbabwe to govern itself by a rule of law.

Or is it? No sooner had the verdict been issued than the officers in question were rearrested, under a warrant issued by Dr Ushewokuzwe, the Minister of Home Affairs. This warrant permits the retention of the former accused for an indefinite period, without trial. In other words, the state has chosen to declare that it will not be bound by the decisions of its judges, and that it has its own way of dealing with those who have aroused its displeasure. This blatant mockery of the judicial process is not the first instance of its kind in Zimbabwe. Nor will it be the last. In countless ways Robert Mugabe's government has expressed its impatience with constitutional niceties, and its determination to have its own way, regardless of law.

Judicial independence is not a luxury. On the contrary, it is the cornerstone of constitutional government. It has now disappeared from most of central and southern Africa, and from the communist states - this fact alone should suffice to remind us of its political importance. Without judicial independence no citizen has the legal means to oppose the state should it choose to attack him. Nor can the state perceive opposition to its executive commands as other than treasonable. When the Polish government finally decided to crush Solidarity, it was after the union had called for an independent judiciary; the state then realized that it was being asked to take opposition seriously, by granting it the mantle of law.

When an independent judiciary exists the state leads its sovereign power to upholding the decisions of the law courts, regardless of their content. The judge, through his verdict, is able to set the state against itself and so to limit its power. Without judicial independence the power of the state is limited not by the law but by some other and less accessible factor - such as the power of a party, faction or pressure group. This second kind of limitation closes government to the ordinary man. He can no longer really protect himself

against the powers that be. If he does not have the luck to belong to an influential faction, then his rights may be disregarded, whenever they hamper the executive command. Indeed, in the absence of judicial independence, there are no real civil rights, but only intermediate privileges, available to those with the influence to obtain them.

Virtually all modern states have "constitutions". That is to say, they have pieces of paper which are so described, and which purport to specify the procedures of government, the rights of the citizen, the powers of the executive, and so on. These documents are all lodged in that haven of mendacity, the United Nations, where they bear witness to the extraordinary power of paper over the modern intelligence.

In fact, without an independent judiciary, these pieces of paper are meaningless. What is the substance of a document stating my rights against the state, when there is no judge to whom I can appeal to enforce it, except one who is controlled or overruled by the executive power, whenever it has an interest in the outcome? It is clear that a state with a written "constitution" but without an independent judiciary - a state dedicated to the idea of "people's justice" on the Soviet model - does not really have a constitution. Conversely one like the United Kingdom, which lacks a written constitution, but possesses an independent judiciary, is for that reason alone constitutional.

A developed legal system, with elaborate common law rights, and supported by a system of natural justice, was the most precious legacy of our empire. If it were still permissible to defend colonialism, it should justify it in terms of this bequest, and at the same time contrast the colonization of Africa with the Soviet "colonization" of eastern Europe, which has advanced not by the generation but by the destruction of law.

Of course, judicial independence is difficult to achieve, since it requires that the power which appoints a judge must also be prepared to yield to him. Maybe we should not expect a new country like Zimbabwe to sustain such niceties. Perhaps only a long history of public spirit and civic virtue will enable the citizens of Zimbabwe to rediscover this precious inheritance. Meanwhile, however, we ought to allow ourselves to see, in such as Mr Justice Dumbutshena, just what the government of Zimbabwe stands to lose. In threatening to discard judicial independence, Zimbabwe threatens not only to discard what is most valuable in its colonial inheritance, but also to exclude the most virtuous of its citizens from power.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

CIVIL WAR IN THE CHOUF

Lebanese government officials were reported yesterday as claiming they had been given no warning of the Israeli pull-back from the Chouf mountains. One understands their frustration at the results of this withdrawal, and the government's inability to cope, but the charge is manifestly absurd. The Israelis have been talking about a partial withdrawal all summer, and they decided to go ahead with it as was officially announced on July 20. Since then they have twice postponed it, on urgent American and Lebanese request, while making it clear that they were determined to move before the Jewish New Year, which falls on Thursday.

Israel, usually more than ready to denounce terrorism and to arrest those suspected of involvement in it, has allowed a gradually escalating war of kidnapping and shelling to go on in an area where she had assumed responsibility for maintaining order, without making the slightest attempt to disarm either of the parties involved. If Israel had wanted her departure from the Chouf to be followed by a bloodbath, she would hardly have acted otherwise. A bloodbath is now happening. The Lebanese government would like the world to believe that it is not a civil war, but something fomented and imposed on Lebanon by outside forces. It is true that outside forces have their hand in it: the responsibility of Syria, as usual, is heavy. Syria has armed the Druze and encouraged them to defy the authority of President Gemayel's government. Syrian troops remain in occupation of the northern half of Lebanon, now in defiance of an explicit and formal request from the Lebanese government, so that the fiction that they are there by invitation of the lawful government is no longer tenable; and it was from Damascus yesterday

that Mr. Walid Jumblatt, the Lebanese Druze leader, generously offered to make his country another Vietnam. But the actual fighting is now between Lebanese citizens on both sides. What is happening is even more clearly a civil war than the events of 1975-6, for the Muslim side, for the left, or the National Movement, or whatever one likes to call it no longer has Palestinian allies fighting alongside it. It is also a more conventional civil war in that the government and state apparatus are now on one side, instead of being uneasily neutral as they were then, and the army of the state is doing a significant part of the fighting, thanks to the intensive American training it has had in the past year. The Americans, who went in as a peacekeeping force, must be beginning to feel more at home as the conflict rearranges itself along Vietnamese or Salvadoran lines. If they are not very careful they, and our own gallant ninety-seven along with them, will soon be fighting the war themselves; at which point the other side in its turn will claim that this is not a civil war but a war against American occupation.

WAVES FROM THE SEA OF JAPAN

When assessing the political damage done by the destruction of the South Korean airliner, Mr. Andropov would do well to consider the effects on Soviet policy towards East Asia. Leaders of the two countries most recently concerned, South Korea and Japan, have condemned the riddling down of the airliner in outspoken terms. Premier Nakasone of Japan has described it as an unpardonable and barbarous act, and President Chun Doo-hwan in South Korea has used even stiffer language. Even the Chinese have spoken of Moscow's "effrontery", though in line with the more moderate one that they are taking nowadays towards the Soviet Union, they have not condemned its action outright. No doubt there are those in the Kremlin prepared to shrug off the expressions of outrage to which the Japanese and South Koreans have given vent. After all, Moscow does not even recognize the Government of South Korea, while it professes to regard the Nakasone Administration as little more than a cat's-paw of Washington. But more prudent counsels should prevail. It is not in the interests of the Soviet Union to antagonize the Japanese and South Koreans as it has done during the past six days, thus increasing the tension in this volatile region of the Far East. The effect of the incident on Soviet-South Korean relations will be to undermine the limited degree of trust built up between

the two sides during the last decade or so, and especially during the last twelve months. Moscow and Seoul are still deeply suspicious of each other's intentions. But in spite of its truculent North Korean ally, Moscow - like Peking - is in no hurry to change the status quo on the Korean peninsula. Consequently there has been a series of semi-official exchanges between Moscow and Seoul during the last few years, and the South Korean foreign minister recently expressed the hope that Seoul might pursue a "nordpolitik" similar to West Germany's "ostpolitik" of the early 1970s. The airliner crash will effectively bring this process to a halt, though President Chun may be hardheaded enough to revive it once indignation over the crash has subsided. The implications of the crash for Soviet-Japanese relations are more striking. Senior Japanese officials have stressed that despite the widespread revulsion felt in Japan, the incident should not be allowed to affect overall relations with the Soviet Union. In this respect Tokyo may differ somewhat from Washington, just as it did, say, with regard to sanctions over Poland. Even so, the incident is bound to aggravate the existing strains between Tokyo and Moscow. It will strengthen the hand of Mr. Nakasone, who takes a hostile view of the Soviet Union, and wants to build up Japan's defences while bolstering its alliance with the United States.

And it will render Soviet hopes of a more neutral, less pro-American Japan even more forlorn than they are now. The circumstances surrounding the crash will have given people in Japan an unusually graphic impression of Soviet military power. After all, the airliner was apparently shot down just off the southern end of Sakhalin island, a Soviet military stronghold less than thirty miles from the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido. The four Soviet-occupied islands at the southern end of the Kurile island chain, claimed by Japan as its Northern Territories, come even closer to Hokkaido than Sakhalin does. Since the late 1970s the Russians have fortified these disputed islands, despite protests from Japan, and the impact of this development on Japan's own security will be even more apparent now than it was a week ago. In addition, the Japanese will note the manner in which Soviet diplomacy has been conducted during the past six days. Soviet officials have signally failed to respond to Tokyo's urgent requests for information, and Japanese ships have been prevented from going to the scene of the crash to search for survivors. None of this will impress the Japanese in the least. Indeed, it is hard to think of a sequence of events more calculated to upset Japanese sensibilities, and less likely to further Moscow's political objectives.

FALSE CONFIDENCE

Information is the raw material of democracy. By the standards of the Western world, Britain, the most mature democracy, suffers from acute data deprivation. On even the biggest issues the secrecy of the government machine makes sure the citizen is not in a position to make an informed judgment between alternatives until policy has hardened. The Thatcher administration is in the process of looking beyond the three-year horizon of its standard public expenditure survey cycle, to the late 1980s and early 1990s. Secret Treasury figures show an alarming disparity between the cost of public services and the wherewithal to fund them after 1986 - assuming the continuation of present provision and the Government's refusal to allow public borrowing to rise substantially. The choices made by the Cabinet about what shall be cut and where have large implications for the health, education, welfare and safety of all, not to mention the security of the realm from external aggression.

It would be difficult to think of an exercise of public administration that touched more directly upon the lives of all the British people. Yet the Cabinet is behaving as if it were a private company, keeping commercial information secret from its competitors. Government is not business. It exists to serve the citizen and to protect their interests. It is financed by them through taxation. It is chosen by them through the ballot. To behave in this fashion four months after the electorate returned it with a majority of 144 seats is to show contempt for those who made it what it is - inexpressible in parliamentary terms. The Treasury team of ministers has now come to believe that private government practised on this scale on this issue is unacceptable to the point of being counter-productive. They want to lead a public debate and provide the necessary data. But will the Prime Minister let them? Hers has been the injunction of silence.

There is no good reason why those Treasury figures, plus models of spending and taxation for the late 1980s based on a range of economic assumptions, cannot be published. The Government does not have to commit itself. The Green Paper is a tried and tested vehicle for discussion. The Prime Minister has won a high reputation for honesty and insistence that the public be confronted with unpleasant truths. She must be able to see that a people is more easily reconciled to hard choices as the necessity, or case, for them is made apparent. If nevertheless the Prime Minister insists upon the ludicrous precautions taken against leakage of details of the Treasury's exercise, she will probably defeat her own purpose. She will be pushing too far the confidentiality a government is entitled to command; whereupon it is easier for knowledgeable officials to decide conscientiously that disclosing the raw material of the democratic process is not just pardonable but their duty.

Cost of motorways

From the Chairman of the British Road Federation. Mr. Harrison, of the Conservation Society (August 17), produces very misleading criticism of motorway building. He completely ignores the desire by the public for increased personal mobility that has accompanied the rise in living standards since 1945. This led to a substantial growth in car ownership in the 1950s and 1960s, well before the present motorway network was in place. It is therefore wrong to blame motorways for the growth of traffic or the shift away from public transport. Mr. Harrison's suggestion that we can solve the congestion problem by complacently waiting for an oil shortage to force cuts off the road is an insult to the 99 per cent of the adult population who hold driving

licences and to all those, whether drivers or not, who use buses. In fact, motorways have been built primarily to facilitate road travel over relatively long distances between urban areas and not as a solution to traffic congestion within these areas. However, they have had the beneficial effect of taking much heavy through traffic away from towns and villages, as well as reducing accident rates. The uncompleted section of the M40 in Warwickshire and Oxfordshire would result in another 50 communities being effectively bypassed - a very positive environmental contribution. Provided we maintain our motorway network properly, these substantial benefits will not be short-lived, as Mr. Harrison seems to think. If the Conservation Society believe that the return of passenger

and freight traffic to the railways would remove the need for motorways or solve the urban congestion problem, they are sadly mistaken. Railways cannot provide the flexibility and convenience required for most passenger and freight transport. Mr. Harrison's final delusion is that "increasing road freight traffic causes intolerable congestion, pollution and environmental degradation in urban areas". The independent Wood report on heavy lorries in London examined these issues closely and concluded that a heavy lorry ban would have no significant effect on overall congestion and pollution levels. Yours faithfully, TONY DE BOER, Chairman, British Road Federation Ltd, Cowdray House, 6 Portugal Street, WC2, August 19.

Cash backing for film-makers

From Mr. Michael Winner. Sir, To see 30 of the highest paid people in the British film industry seeking (August 30) taxpayer support for them and their co-workers is slightly ironic. However, as a fellow film-maker, I join in this inconsistency, albeit with some pang of conscience, at a time of other pressing public needs. I cannot subscribe, however, to the idea that the National Film Finance Corporation, which, in my opinion, has done a poor job, should be the vehicle for distributing whatever Government money may be forthcoming. I accept that films are an important part of our national fibre, then some £30m per year should, I feel, be provided by Government toward film production. This should be complemented by a levy on blank cassettes (which de facto encourage piracy) and on films shown on TV (as the only buyers has kept real prices there depressed). Certainly it is not fair that British cinema, through the Eady Levy, should have to subsidise British films when the cinema themselves are in a worse state than the rest of the industry. The moneys thus available should then be distributed in the same manner as the Eady Fund, namely by crediting each British film shown with further moneys pro rata to its share of box-office revenue in this country. This would avoid having to make value judgments which are notoriously suspect and boost both popular and specialist film revenues. Further, such moneys should be withheld until the same production company makes its next British picture, thus ensuring reinvestment of this money in further British films.

I hope this practical system is adopted by the Government, as it is the only one which would genuinely help an ongoing British film industry - at the same time avoiding the loss-making running costs and overheads of the National Film Finance Corporation. Yours sincerely, MICHAEL WINNER, Director, Scimitar Films Ltd, 6-8 Sackville Street, W1, September 2.

A Liberal voice

From Mrs. Phoebe Winch. Sir, Your leader, "A gravel voice from Eritrick", August 27, was misleading. Apart from the minor error of stating that Tony Greaves is Chairman of the Association of Liberal Councillors instead of our organising secretary, you imply that the ALC is part of a "disorderly dotiness" and a "gymnasium for working out political fantasies" which makes the Liberal Party uninterested in, or unsuitable for, real political power. The facts are that the Association of Liberal Councillors is one of the bodies within the party that has come to terms with the political cover because many of its members have political power in local authorities around the country - whether Liberal groups are in control, hold the balance, or are the main opposition. Their effectiveness is due in part to the professionalism and expertise of Tony Greaves and our staff who provide a support service (publications, training, a very comprehensive library and reference library, monthly bulletins, etc) for campaigners and councillors. David Steel's desire for political discipline and responsibility by a party that is poised - with the SDP - for effective parliamentary power is already being realised by many Liberal groups in council chambers. There is therefore no difference between the aims of the Association of Liberal Councillors and the aims of David Steel.

Yours faithfully, PHOEBE WINCH, Chairman, Bristol Liberal Party, 8 Downy Square, Hotwells, Bristol, Avon, August 28.

Iced bunium

From Dr. David M. Couper. Sir, I imagine Mr. Redpath's iced bun (August 20) was more or less indistinguishable in flavour from a distant relative of the choc ice I bought today. This was labelled "chocolate flavoured ice cream with chocolate flavoured coating", ingredients: E322, 471, 407, 410, 412, 102, 122, 141. Ugh!

What is this mysterious substance "E"? I think we should be told. Yours faithfully, DAVID M. COUPER, 26 Bovill Street, Forest Hill, SE23, August 21.

Soviet challenge

From Mr. Raman Napes. Sir, I find it difficult to reconcile the letter of Brian Thomas (August 25) with your heading above, which was "balanced view of Soviet challenge". Mr. Thomas's thesis is that the Soviet Union, which was "invaded in 1941", is entitled to the security provided by a system of Soviet-controlled "buffer states" and he suggests further that such a system has been made legitimate by the Western acceptance of it in the mid-fifties. Actually, the Soviet expansion into "buffer states" preceded the 1941 German invasion; two years earlier the Soviet-Nazi Pact "legitimised" the Soviet invasion of Poland and the three Baltic states which, so far, have not recovered their independence. I find Mr. Thomas's statement that this does not make the Soviet Union "automatically guilty of aggression" quite astonishing. His

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Investing in new ideas

From Mr. J. R. Livesey. Sir, Heaven help industry if the innovation warrant suggested by William Kingston (feature, August 22) ever is imposed. Most innovations and minor improvements to standard lines stem from each firm following a well-defined path. For example, every producer of semiconductor memories is working on getting more memory on a chip. If, after a lot of donkey work, a firm repeatedly finds itself blocked by one or other of its competitors having just obtained an innovation warrant, it will soon stop all development work and wait until the warrant runs out. The only way the warrant system would seem to work is by licensing some firms to develop know-how in highly defined fields with all other firms having to wait until the warrants run out. There is a lot wrong with the present patent system, mainly the high cost of obtaining patents, the high cost and delay in investigating whether a proposed venture is blocked by patents, and especially the high cost of litigation. However the system of innovation warrants seems to go back beyond the Statute of Monopolies and have all the snags of the discretionary monopolies prior to that statute. What may be wanted is not an incontestable warrant but a warrant tied in some way to protecting only a firm's own know-how without preventing others developing that know-how by themselves. Moreover if the warrant-holder does not have to police his monopoly, who would?

The proposal of warrants would seem to be a step on the path of total state regulation of innovation with a vast bureaucracy to regulate which firms are licensed to follow which lines of development. Yours faithfully, J. R. LIVESEY, 111 The Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, August 24.

From Mr. Hugh Brett. Sir, William Kingston's article (August 22) urging the introduction of a "warrant" system to foster new industries by rewarding financial investment through state "monopoly" grants merits the greatest consideration. The columns of your paper all too frequently testify to the sad fact that in the UK we are good at inventing but bad at industrialising and investing in new ideas. The introduction of new legal concepts can play a vital role in the promotion of commercial objectives. The legal concept, for example, of limited liability assisted the expansion of commerce by introducing a simple device for

Numbers dilemma for polytechnics

From Mr. C. H. Robinson. Sir, Your editorial, "The polytechnics' open door" (August 31) highlights the dilemma facing polytechnics and colleges to cram in students and maintain opportunities but put quality at risk or to say "Enough is enough" and pull up the drawbridge. As you rightly point out, the Government "has sought to cut higher education spending without necessarily incurring the odium of turning away qualified students". The polytechnics and colleges of higher education have responded to the climate of economic restraint and have pared to the bone the cost of educating a student. The universities, on the other hand, by decision of the University Grants Committee, have maintained resources per student, thereby turning away large numbers of applicants who are joining the lengthening queues outside public sector colleges. Would-be qualified students have a right to expect both places and good-quality higher education. The National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education warned Sir Keith in July that without further resources that quality was in jeopardy. The proposals issued this week show that both opportunities and quality are very definitely in jeopardy.

Sir Keith must surely heed the cries of those intending students and not allow them to be cheated of higher education they have been led to expect. The polytechnics and colleges must be given adequate funds to cater for the numbers of students allocated by the NAB and to maintain the standards of their courses. Yours faithfully, CECIL H. ROBINSON, President, National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, WC1, August 31.

Perhaps the revitalised British Technology Group, with its involvement in the financial investment in new British industries, might direct some attention to the concept. BTG, for example, could sponsor the study of the idea through the Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property, a charity recently set up under the chairmanship of Lord Scarman, having as one of its main objectives the study of the law and the demands of new industries and technologies. Yours faithfully, HUGH BRETT, Dallas Brett, Solicitors and Attorneys, 25 Beaumont Street, Oxford, August 26.

Straw burning

From Mr. C. G. Harris. Sir, Perhaps I might be allowed to add my personal view to that of Mr. Mitchell in his letter of August 29. The drought has so shortened the harvest period that it has concentrated the stubble burn-off into an unusually short time. There has been premature senescence of foliage, ahead under drought stress, and whilst this is undeniably unsightly, I would suggest that it is temporary and would hardly occur in the majority of summers. The trend is already to bale up more and more straw, despite the problems involved, and if only industry could accelerate the stages of development which other methods of disposal have reached then I believe burning would be a thing of the past.

I would hope that Mr. Mitchell and others who may feel as he does would agree that farmers have not set about the deliberate desecration of the countryside, open as they are to the gaze of all, but have mostly carried out a practice which is vital, if yields are not to drop dramatically, with great care and as little inconvenience to others as was possible in very difficult conditions. Yours faithfully, C. G. HARRISS, Wickfield Farm, Shefford Woodlands, Newbury, Berkshire, August 31.

There is a sinister progression. The signs used to say, "Please do not berth alongside". They have progressed through "Do not berth alongside" to "Berthing alongside forbidden". Last week a board said, "Berthing alongside prohibited. By order" (of whom?). Is the *esprit de corps* of seafaring men (or weekend yacht persons) on the wane? I wonder if next year we shall see that phrase which is the ultimate to instil terror: "Trespassers on this boat will be prosecuted"? Yours faithfully, PAUL KNAPMAN, The Athenaeum, Fall Mall, SW1, August 31.

Transferring prisoners

From Professor G. J. Zellik. Sir, Your useful leading article, "Far and foreign captivity" (August 26), was not wholly correct in summarizing the provisions of the Council of Europe's Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which the United Kingdom has just signed. You say that a homeland asking for repatriation will have to make clear in advance what it means to do about remission, parole and so on. It is true that there is provision in the Convention for the communication of all relevant information, but the Convention explicitly provides that the enforcement of the sentence, which includes release and parole, is to be governed entirely by the law of the administering (i.e., the receiving) state.

You also say that difficulties would arise if one country considered that the prisoner had discharged his debt to society, while the other regarded him as liable to further penalties. Again, the Convention has express provisions on this point. Either state may grant a pardon, amnesty or commutation of sentence, but review of the judgment remains the exclusive right of the sentencing state and the administering state must terminate the enforcement of the sentence on being informed by the sentencing state that the sentence is no longer enforceable.

There may, as you say, be friction as a result of all this in particular cases, but the Convention has anticipated most of the practical problems and acrimonious or protracted discussion between states after a transfer has been effected is unlikely. Yours faithfully, GRAHAM ZELLIK, Professor of Public Law, Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, University of London, E1, August 30.

Economics at school

From the General Secretary of The Economics Association. Sir, It was very encouraging to see Brian Furl's letter (August 22) revealing his colleagues' and his own belief that Sir Keith Joseph has every reason to be anxious about the neglect by British education of teaching the economic facts of life. His reservations that the difficult subject at A level, which has been so successfully developed and still attracts more candidates every year, may not be the appropriate focus for exploring Sir Keith's ideas must certainly be stressed, however. To start from A level and then dilute down, as he suggests himself, is meaningless and expresses some of the reservations teachers have about teaching economics at O level or below the sixth form. It not only becomes far too exam-orientated but starts at the wrong end!

Whilst this association has been encouraged by industry to engage in a dialogue about the meaning of economic literacy and what that might imply for the school curriculum, the project team set up at Manchester University in 1980 is really the means through which it is hoped this complex problem will be resolved.

We are confident that the through-going development and widely located classroom testing of the materials produced and suitable for children of all abilities below the sixth form by this full-time research will have a great deal to contribute to this aspect of what surely must be general education for all children. Yours sincerely, F. W. HANKINS, General Secretary, The Economics Association, Temple Lodge, South Street, Ditchling, Sussex, August 23.

Cash point

From Mrs. Nancy Kenny. Sir, There is a simple reason for building societies attracting more savers aged under 18 than banks. Banks are open from 9.30 to 3.30. Children are in school from 9 to 3.30. Are they to do all their saving in their holidays? Yours, NANCY KENNY, The King's Mound, 9 Mansfield Road, Oxford.

Missing the point

From Mr. Michael Rubinstein. Sir, At the Hayward Gallery where part of the Sculpture Show is currently exhibited, I was not surprised to see a notice reading: "Way out/Tellex". Yours faithfully, MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN, Raymond Buildings, Gays Inn, WC1, August 30.

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THE ARTS

Television

No gentleman, but a great spy

For 12 weeks, Thames Television earnestly hope we will all be reliving the life of Reilly, not the Reilly celebrated in the American song of the 1930s, but Reilly...

But Rosenblum-Reilly, said to be the inspiration for James Bond - and "said to be" applies a lot to RR - is equal to it. All he has to do to escape is to compromise an...

Not many things are known about Mr Reilly for certain, but among the certainties are that he was a hell of a spy, a womanizer, and not averse to killing someone in his way. He was made for television and the lacuna in his career give great scope to the scriptwriter, in this case Troy Kennedy-Martín, who has adapted the story from Robin Bruce Lockhart's book.

The British thought him not a gentleman and we did see him last night quite unmanly, curled on his bed in a fetal position after his mistress had been murdered, having a good cry. Be sure this absence of the requisite upper lip as well as the right background will not inhibit his skill as a spy.

We met him in Baku in 1901, immaculate, with a centre parting in his hair that would survive hair-raising vicissitudes, insect, suspected by the Russians, quite rightly, of having spied on their oil surveys in the Persian Gulf. It is a trying time. The Tatars are massacring the Armenians and the Uzbeks are being difficult as they always seem to have been, and the Russian captain who is detaining Mr Reilly (then Rosenblum) is everything that the Russians' worst enemies would like them to be.

Dennis Hackett

Venice Film Festival Simply perfect



Zelig (Woody Allen) flanked by President Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover

Comedies are rare at film festivals - partly because good comedies are rare anywhere, and partly because most festival directors feel that only solemn faces bespeak serious purposes. Venice, long as Hans Sachs and about an octave higher. It takes an English-speaking baritone with an unusually wide range, enormous reserves of stamina and the sort of detailed interest and skills in stagecraft that anyone who is familiar with Howlett's *Colonus*, *Pelléas* or *Idolo* will instantly recognize.

Allen follows the implications of the anecdote with relentless comic logic. He has written it in the form of pastiche of the familiar documentary film biography, with recreations of old actuality and newsreel styles faultlessly matched to genuine film documents of the Twenties and Thirties. So the fictional Zelig is seen surrounded by famous figures of comedy, with Linder, Keaton, Chaplin and Bunuel.

Carroll Ballard, who directed *The Black Stallion* as well as the short *Pigeon* and *The Perils of Fossil* (the subjective view of a lost cat) has become the cinema's champion of the animal world. *Never Cry Wolf*, from Farley Mowat's best-seller, is a piece of ecological mysticism, about a young scientist who goes to the arctic wilds to investigate the habits of wolves and comes to see them not as predators, but as honourable equals in the battle for survival. Representing a new Disney image. The film has touches here and there of the old Disney true life adventures, but is very much more serious in its audience.

David Robinson

On Many Waters National Maritime Museum

Quarries Camden Arts Centre

Krakatoa Natural History Museum

Talwin Morris William Morris Gallery

Fair summer droops, droop men and beasts and art galleries therefore. Next week the theatre starts with a vengeance, but this week summer visitors bent on art have really to peck around for anything new. And sometimes they are very quick indeed. The Tate made its gesture towards amateurs and beginners with *Summertime*, showing the pick of the *Woman's Hour* Radio Times Painting Competition, but it was there, in a tent in the garden, for a mere 12 days. Anthony O'Byrne put on a small but choice show of that fascinating and still underestimated painter Vanessa Bell, to celebrate the publication of Frances Spalding's new biography, and that was around for only nine. However, explorations into the wilds of Greenwich, Walthamstow or Swiss Cottage that still bring dividends, while those with even more daring may venture into the artistically uncharted wastes of the National History Museum in search of enlightenment and entertainment.

The National Maritime Museum at Greenwich tends to occupy an ambiguous position in the public mind analogous to that of the Imperial War Museum: it is not, after all, primarily kid-stuff, and, moreover, the sort of reprehensible, male-chauvinist, jingoistic outing that should not be wished upon any daintily brought-up, liberally educated kid? The quick answer to that is no. Both museums, as well as taking their historical responsibilities very seriously, contain vast stores of material which, whatever its basic theme, offers a generous amount of purely aesthetic satisfaction. The National Maritime Museum, having recently acquired Richard Ormond from the National Portrait Gallery, has just begun a new series of special exhibitions devoted to the generally unseen treasures of its art collection with *On Many Waters* (until Decem-



At Sea: Rowlandson's "Salutation Tavern, at Greenwich" and Down in the Mines: M E Thompson's "Conveyor Belt" (right)

ber 31), a systematic and very well documented chronological survey of marine watercolours - mainly British - from 1650 to 1930.

The succession begins with the Dutch seventeenth-century school, of whom the Van de Velde were the dominant figures, and follows their influence through the English connection to the eighteenth-century documentary watercolourists and the early nineteenth-century Romanticism and so on up (almost) to our own day. Sometimes the relationship is very evident - there is a drawing, probably by Van de Velde the Younger, worked up by Dominic Serres, a French naval prisoner of war who became a leading figure in British marine art and a founder member of the Royal Academy and handed on his special skills to his son John Thomas, who eventually found himself grandly depicting Trafalgar from the British point of view (an enterprise which yields one of the liveliest sketches in this show).

Sometimes we are asked to compare and contrast attitudes from generation to generation, using these variations on the maritime theme as an index to changes of taste and attitude in the arts in general. There are not

so many famous names (Rowlandson is an exception), but many discoveries to be made, right up to a couple of beach scenes by W. L. Wyllie from the Nineties, well worthy of Boudin.

If, instead of Eastward Ho, we strike north towards the Camden Arts Centre, we find another theme exhibition where documentary and art are nicely balanced. Three exhibitions, to be precise, built round the general theme of Quarries (until September 25). The combination is happy, but probably the most interesting of the three is *The Road to Bethesda*, a 22-year retrospective of the work of Peter Prendergast. In this case the theme of the quarries is almost coincidental, bulking so large in Prendergast's paintings largely because for the past 13 years he has lived and worked close to Bethesda.

What does matter is that over the period covered by the show, which is right from his time at the Slade up to date, Prendergast emerges gradually from the shadow of his dominating early influences, Auerbach and Bomberg, and becomes very powerfully and convincingly his own man. The menacing expressionist landscapes take on a life and

weight of their own, and the subtlety and intensity of colour he can find in the grey skies and bare stones of industrial Wales attest to the intensity and individuality of his vision.

The intentions of Miss M. E. Thompson (1896-1981), as shown in *An Artist in the Quarries*, seem to have been unashamedly documentary; she was recording, in a quite journalistic way, the life and work of the quarries, and their physical appearance, with an awareness that these were things likely soon to change and vanish for ever. But whatever the limitations of the original intention, what emerges is often very fine in its own right, and some of the landscapes of manmade abysses have a feeling for the sublime, over and above the merely picturesque, which sends us right back to James Ward and Gardale Scar. The third section is documentary in a different sense: a trailer for Portland Clifftop Sculpture Park, recently opened in photographs and sketches and studies for the fullscale finished works on site. It is a pleasing show in itself, and certainly encourages one to sign on for the next coach trip. Talking of the sublime reminds me that 1883 was marked, not



Edinburgh and Glasgow. Talwin Morris (no relation to William Morris) was an early associate of Mackintosh, and designed in a very similar style, evolving at the beginning of the Nineties a spare, often rectilinear manner of graphic decoration such as represents the major British contribution to the development of international Art Nouveau.

In 1893 he became art director for Blackie, the Glasgow-based publisher, and for the next 18 years himself designed or commissioned from others the bindings and decorations of all their books. Since they were in the main a cheap, popular publisher, his work was generally unmarked by bibliophiles, but clearly had an immense influence on popular taste.

John Russell Taylor

David Blake's opera, *Toussaint*, returns to the Coliseum tonight. Neil Howlett again takes the title role, which he reckons is his until "a slim, short, immensely talented West Indian baritone" comes along. Interview by Hilary Finch

Custodian of the rebellious slave

Toussaint, the epic opera. David Blake wrote between 1974 and 1977 on the life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the negro slave who led a rebellion against the French in Haiti at the end of the eighteenth century, returns tonight to the Coliseum for its first revival by the English National Opera.

Neil Howlett, who created the title role then, returns to a part which he describes as being "as demanding as anything I've done in my career". It takes an English-speaking baritone with an unusually wide range, enormous reserves of stamina and the sort of detailed interest and skills in stagecraft that anyone who is familiar with Howlett's *Colonus*, *Pelléas* or *Idolo* will instantly recognize.

"The part is lying in wait for a slim, short, immensely talented West Indian baritone; but, until there is one, it looks as if I have custody of it." Howlett is the first to admit, though, that there are problems involved in taking on the role of an "honorary Negro".

"I've learnt a lot from black actors and dancers who are also on stage. But it is difficult for a white man. The only way is to treat it like any other acting job: to try and understand the person you're portraying, to assimilate his fears, desires and feelings - and out of that bring his consciousness, not yours.

Howlett acknowledges the invaluable experience of working in the past with directors like Joachim Hezz - "Geniuses at analyzing what is actually in the score. He could pull out of the orchestral melange themes and motives which even a conductor could miss and use them to make something dramatically vivid and clear. And then something like Feltenstein's dictum that: you can't let the music play without having had a thought or made a movement or gesture which makes it play. It's so simple, but that sort of thinking revolutionized my view of music-theatre".

And, more particularly, Howlett has been studying C.L.R. James's *The Black Jacobins*.



Neil Howlett with Anne-Marie Owens as Suzanne

"This is one of the few histories not written from the French point of view - and there's very few of them. Just the other day, I came across a piece from Napoleon, while he was on St Helena talking to the governor of the island about his view of the world. He said he always believed in the rights of the people and in giving them what they really wanted - as he did in Santa Domingo. Well, that's a wild-eyed distortion: he incarcerated Toussaint in a castle in the Jura mountains and allowed him to die of cold."

As far as vocal stamina is concerned, Howlett has teachers like Otakar Kraus and Lilli Lehmann to thank for a high baritone firmly undergirded by a resilient bass-baritone range. "Lilli Lehmann insisted on basing all one's training on extremely long, slow singing. She started as a lyric soprano, and ended up singing *Isolda*. And while she sang *Isolda*, she continued with parts like *Violetta*, *Constance* and *Norma*, with her coloratura range quite

unimpaired. What are you to make of such a lady?" David Blake's combination of Bergian *sprechgesang*, speech and song is now deeper under Howlett's skin - and that of a good percentage of the original cast; but Howlett does not minimize the difficulties which he feels are common to all modern composers who lack the close involvement with singers that Mozart and nineteenth-century Italian composers benefited from. "They just don't understand the part of the voice to write in for the clear production of words. You only have to look at a Mozart recitative to see that, wherever words have to be heard clearly, you don't write at the top of the voice where vowels are distorted and speaking vowels do not exist."

"When I first sang *Toussaint* it was by far the largest thing I'd ever done. Now it doesn't seem to loom like an enormous ogre as it used to." So who is the ogre now? "Wagner! I've only come to him over a long period of gentle indoctrination really, and I don't know what's going to happen there. I'm going to cover *Wotan* in the *Walküre* in October, and then do the *Dutchman* at the beginning of the next ENO season."

Meanwhile there will be Sharpless in *Madame Butterfly*, Lord Mountjoy in *Giuliano* and Montfort in *Sicilian Vespers*. But what, in his heart of hearts, would Howlett like to see in the crystal ball? "Well, I have a secret hankering for Falstaff. I've played so many villains that I'd love to do a comic role, and I love the work deeply." And he is keen to continue a certain amount of work abroad - the only way, it seems, even as a fine linguist, he has a chance to sing in the original language.

Valuable supplementary reading, like A. Cronin's *Toussaint L'Ouverture* and a series of booklets published by Hantons can be obtained from Logé/Ouverture Publications Ltd, 5a Chignell Place, W13 (579 4920).

Mixed opinion

It is a rare pleasure to be able to sit in the beautiful Carré Circus Theatre in Amsterdam and watch the type of entertainment for which it was designed. This splendid building, erected in 1867, is almost the last survivor of the great circus theatres that once graced every major city in Europe. Usually, these days, the ring is filled with seats, but when the Russian State Circus comes to Holland the theatre is restored to its original purpose.

Circus has been a popular entertainment in Russia ever since the English riding master Charles Hughes brought some blood stallions and breeding mares to St Petersburg in the eighteenth century, and was taken as a lover by Catherine the Great. It flourished under the tsars, and has continued with generous state support under the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

To some tastes, the current style of Russian circus is too adulterated with extraneous show business. Purists will feel that there are too many dancing girls and not enough straight acrobats in the present programme. The only horse-riding number is presented as a kind of Wild West farago rather than as a display of *votrig*. Connoisseurs of pure circus skills are better served by the Knie Circus in Switzerland or the Cruss Cirque à l'Antienne in Paris. But the Carré circus was designed for a mixed media entertainment, and although the stage is not used in the current show that is to some extent what it amounts to.

The programme is held together by the clown André Nikolajew, a winner of the Grock Prize and a worthy successor in the line of Karandach and Popov. Russian clowns have abandoned both the elegant white face and the grotesque *auguste* tradition of clowning for a more naturalistic style. Nikolajew plays as a cheerful, mischievous intruder into the performance and establishes a happy relationship with the audience from the start. His parody of Swan Lake in which he bumps on an inflated turntable every beat of Tchaikovsky's music, is superb, and his inventive by-play with the ring-

Circus



André Nikolajew: holds programme together

master and an aged violinist (who turns out to be a lady) enlivens the pauses between the turns. To watch him is to enjoy the art of gesture and facial play at its highest level.

The Russians have succeeded in training bears to a degree unmatched elsewhere, and Boris Ivanov demonstrates some remarkable results of what he describes as a humane relationship between trainer and animal, based on rewards. But bears, like the big cats (who do not appear in this programme), are not able to convey any feeling of delight in their mastery of difficult tricks; whereas the dogs, trained by Marina Papazova, fill the ring with a riot of joyous leaps, and the camels of Valentina and Alexandre Nikolajew display an art for broad comedy that is not usually associated with the stately ships of the desert.

There are good, if standard, acrobatic acts: barrel jumping, the swinging trapeze, including head-balancing, and a daring perch act. In any of these in which some risk of injury is involved, the artists wear a safety lunge. This is an exceptional precaution in western

circuses, and views about it differ. Some people, including Cyril Mills with the experience of the Bertram Mills Circus behind him, hold that its use should be confined to training, and that it is improper to wear it in performance. If a trick cannot be performed safely unaided, it should not be performed at all. Others hold that, by preventing the terrible results of an accident, it enables feats of exceptional difficulty to be presented before the public; and that the spectators, freed from the guilty yet tempting attraction of the spice of danger, are better able to appreciate the skill of the artiste.

None of these strictures could apply to the flying trapeze act of the Lozovik, which - although not attempting the triple somersault - gave a display of passes and pirouettes in mid-air so perfectly executed that it brought the house down.

The Russian State Circus goes on from Amsterdam to a tour of Holland, up to September 27, and then into Belgium, to the end of October.

George Speaight

Scheduled flights at bargain prices.

Departures from Heathrow or Manchester. Exact fares no extras. Book and pay one month in advance. Depart mid week. London to: Faro £124, Lisbon £124, Oporto £115, Funchal (Madeira) £165 and Ponta Delgada (Azores) £181. Manchester to: Faro £139, Lisbon £139, Oporto £130, Funchal (Madeira) £180, Ponta Delgada (Azores) £196. Flights between September 19th - October 31st. Contact your Travel Agency or ring London 01-828 0262, Birmingham 021-643 5264, Manchester 061-499 2161, Prestel 3442602.

Sunsavers from AIR PORTUGAL The born travellers.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Share offers snapped up

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Sept 5. Dealings end, Sept 16. Contango Day, Sept 19. Settlement Day, Sept 25.

The new account got under way with a bang as one leading financial institution decided to...

Among these Associated Dairies rose 2p to 172p. BP fell 10p to 426p. Blue Circle Industries lost 5p to 428p. Cadbury Schweppes 2p to 100p and London Brick held steady at 86p.

market had expected an even better performance. Even so it is the first significant advance scored by the industry for some time and cut the 1983 beer production decline to just 0.7 per cent, underlining hopes that the long slide in consumption is at last coming to an end.

Tricentral although close followers still believe RTZ might be slowly building up a stake.

Shares of Edenspring Investments, the old Pennine Commercial, has been attracting interest following its recent capital reconstruction.

With July's hot weather continuing the August production figures should also be good. But yesterday although Allied-Lyons rose 1p to 142p and Scottish & Newcastle 1p to 89p there were falls in Grease King 2p to 192p, Marston Thompson 1p to 106p and Whitbread 'A' 1p to 140p.

It was a case of the tail wagging the dog yesterday as shares of mining funds jumped 19p to 621p. Apparently this latest bout of activity was the result of dealers on the traded options market scrambling to cover their positions in a thin market after the recent bout of interest.

Shares of Henderson Administration, the unit trust manager, slipped 3p to 333p after it was revealed several institutions had increased their stakes in the company.

Most dealers had been expecting a quiet start to the account with Wall Street closed for the day owing to the Labour Day celebrations. The FT index ended on a high note 7.4 higher at 713.2 but still has some way to run before emulating the record breaking run of the last account.

Leading equities shrugged off the latest gloomy forecasts for the economy pointing to a slowdown in the recovery. Their performance was all the more remarkable owing to the heavy list of companies going ex-dividend.

Glits were able to draw on the latest US money supply figures for support. At the longer end of the market rises of over 50p were recorded, while on the foreign exchange the pound rose 0.4 cents to \$1.53.

have just mounted a £2.5m rescue package for Dragon Data, the home computer group. Mettoy slipped 5p to 13p, but there were losses in AB Electronics 53p to 760p, Chief 13p to 158p, Micro Business 20p to 455p, NIMW 8p to 230p and Renishaw 15p to 213p.

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RECENT ISSUES table with columns for issue name, price, and change.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for fund name, price, and change.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN table with columns for country, price, and change.

DOLLAR STOCKS table with columns for stock name, price, and change.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS table with columns for bank name, price, and change.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS table with columns for company name, price, and change.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL table with columns for company name, price, and change.

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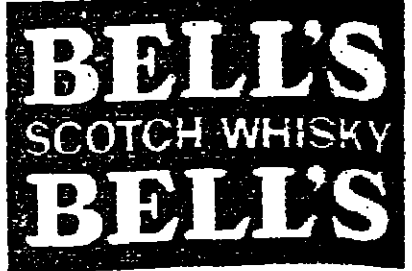


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Large table of stock prices and changes for various companies, including sections for SHIPPING, MINES, OIL, PROPERTY, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, and PLANTATIONS.

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Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1A 2EZ Telephone 01-857-1284

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 7132.2 up 7.4 FT 100s 79.63 up 0.18 FT AB Shares 451.51 up 1.24 Bergains 20.003 Datatrust USM Leaders Index 98.64 down 0.93 New York (closed) Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9228.59 up 27.44 Hongkong Hang Seng Index 928.40 down 22.40 Amsterdam 149.7 up 0.5 Sydney AO Index 723.0 up 8.0 Frankfurt Commerzbank Index 928.30 up 3.90 Brussels General Index 152.08 down 0.41 Paris CAC Index 133.6 up 0.5 Zurich SKA General 287.8 up 0.8

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling \$1.5000 up 45 pts Index 85.4 up 0.1 DM 4.0275 Fr 12.1100 Yen 389.00 Dollar Index 129.1 down 0.4 DM 2.6842

NEW YORK LATEST Sterling \$1.5020 Dollar DM 2.9950 INTERNATIONAL ECUED 565362 SDRD 699518

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rates 9 1/2 Finance houses base rate 10 Discount market loans week fixed 9 1/2 3 month interbank 5 1/4 9 1/4 Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 10 1/4 10 1/4 3 month DM 5 1/4 5 1/4 3 month Fr 15 1/4 15

US Rates: Bank prime rate 11.00 Fed funds 9 1/4 Treasury long bond 10 1/4 10 1/4

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce) am \$420.00 pm \$418.10 close \$419.00-418.75 (\$278.00-279.50) New York latest \$417.50 Krugerrand (per coin): \$432.00-433.50 (\$287.50-288.50) Sovereigns (new): \$99.00-100.00 (\$66.00-66.75) Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim James Beattie, Brammer, Exco Int'l, IML, Kode Int'l, Moben, In. Nichols (Vint), Nurdin and Peacock, Pentos, Provident Finance, Reddick and Colman, Robinson Bros, Rydman Green, Sharpe and Fisher, Stewart Wintonaco, Wadkin, Wilson (Connolly), Finales Cantors, Datatrust, Land Investors, Old Court Int'l, Reservas, Ricardo Consulting Engineers.

Economic statistics: Retail sales (July Final), Credit business (July), Producer price index numbers (August), Prov. London clearing banks, monthly statements (mid-August), Provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (mid-August).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Alliant London Properties, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (noon) Associated Tooling Industries, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (12.00) McLeod Russell, Victoria House, Vernon Place, WC1 (12.00)

NOTEBOOK

Australian oil shares soared after the announcement on Friday of a big strike in the sea between Australia and Indonesia. BHP gained A\$2.35 to A\$12.35 and at the other end of the market the small Consolidated Petroleum more than doubled from 23 to 47 cents. There is no doubt that reserves at Jabiru One are big and that the chances of other strikes are high. But profit-taking may hit shares. Simon Engineering reports a slight downturn in pretax profits from 27.5m to 27.4m in the six months to June 30. The group said that the benefits from improving its activities will show through in 1984 and later.

Terms for competitors must reflect cost of branch networks

Barclays chief warns of challenge to banks by building societies

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Sweeping changes in the field of domestic banking arising from the competition for deposits and from electronic technology were predicted yesterday by Mr Timothy Bevan, the chairman of Barclays Bank.

He said that the latest competitive threat to the banks' retail deposit bases - from the cheque accounts now being offered by building societies, and more recently by finance houses - could present a formidable challenge.

Mr Bevan was discussing the closing of the retail deposit bases, which many domestic bankers believe is the key issue of the 1980s, in a paper presented to the Institute of Bankers' Cambridge seminar on 'The Bank and Personal Customer'.

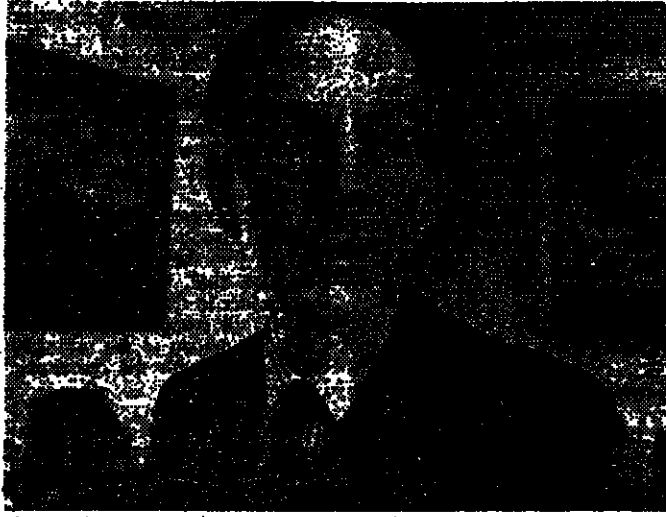
He said it was difficult for the banks to decide on what terms its competitors should be allowed access to clearing facilities. "These terms must be fair and must avoid any attempt to create monopoly power."

But, to be fair, they should reflect the fact that, especially in the case of the new money-market type funds, cheque-clearing facilities are being sought while leaving the banks bearing the heavy cost of a branch network which the customers of these funds still wish to keep in being.

Mr Bevan doubted "whether there has been such a period of rapid and potentially profound change in our personal customer business."

He warned that banks must remember the customer as they moved into the electronic age. But competition would no doubt lead to the provision of less labour-intensive services, such as automated personal lending.

He also predicted the shrinkage of the banks' branch networks as new technology removed the need to go into the branch. But banks would also move branches into new sites, such as railway stations housing centres and factories.



Bevan: "Banks must remember customer in electronic age"

Mr Bevan contrasted the success of the banks in gaining a bigger slice of lending to the personal sector, through their marketing efforts, with their loss of market share on the deposit side.

A decade ago non-interest-bearing deposits provided half the banks' resident sterling deposits. But now the proportion was about 30 per cent.

He said that the banks had suffered from the building societies' competitive advantage with the composite tax rate and the increased share of National Savings. However, he conceded that the growth of the wholesale money markets, which enabled the banks to lend more aggressively, "may also have tempted them to understate, or at least take too much for granted, the importance of a strong retail deposit base."

Between 1981 and 1982 the banks lent £14.5bn to the personal sector but raised only £8.5bn in personal deposits, whereas previously the personal sector was usually a net provider of resources.

"Now the clearing banks are feeling a little uncomfortable about the share of non-personal and wholesale borrowing in their balance sheets, especially in view of the growth of their medium- and long-term lending."

Exchange decides outsiders' terms

By Philip Robinson

Details of how the Stock Exchange will govern itself are being thrashed out today. The Exchange's ruling 46-member council will debate how and on what terms it will allow outsiders - non-Stock Exchange members - into its meetings.

The outsiders will open up decision-making for the first time. The debate today is how many there should be, who they should be and whether they should be paid.

The debate is a crucial part of a reform package designed to keep the Exchange out of the Restrictive Practices Court. It was due to be taken there by the Office of Fair Trading until the Government intervened two months ago.

The change in council membership need the approval of a 75 per cent majority of the Exchange's 4,000 members, and this will be sought at an extraordinary meeting in October. A failure to secure that majority could mean the Exchange would go before the Restrictive Practices Court.

Such an outcome could please Sir Gordon Brown, OFT's director general, who is angry at the government decision to stop the planned case.

This now stands adjourned until November. By then, a clear picture will have emerged of whether the Exchange can deliver the Government's reform conditions.

Whitbread sources suggest that the Government will opt for a separate parliamentary Bill specifically exempting the Exchange from the Restrictive Practices Act.

Meanwhile, other parts of the reform package have still to be discussed in detail. Now, requires the majority approval by members.

"Opinion is still being taken on the alternative ways of dismantling fixed commissions on share buying. The setting up of an appeal committee to hear rejected Stock Exchange applicants is not regarded as a major issue because it will have no power to change the rules."

Sinclair meets £14m profits forecast

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Sinclair Research, Sir Clive Sinclair's pioneering home computer group, has achieved its forecast £14m profits for 1982-83. The results, announced yesterday, confirmed the City doubters who were expecting the intense competition in the micro-computer market to dampen the company's spectacular growth rate.

The profit is up by 65 per cent on 1981-82, while turnover doubled to £54.7m. The figures match last January's projection when Sir Clive raised £13m by selling 10 per cent of his company to 100 City investors.

But Sinclair's financial year ended on March 31. So the results do not reflect the spectacular pricing strategy of the same computer maker in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in Britain, during the spring and summer. The competition has led to multi-million dollar losses for some American manufacturers - notably Texas Instruments, Atari and Mattel - while the two well-known British tycoons, Eborac and New-Brain, have run into serious difficulty.

The company is not saying how sales and profits are going during the current financial year, though it acknowledges that the past year's growth rate will not be repeated. Sir Clive says only that progress looks "pretty good."

Tinier, which makes Sinclair computers and sells them under licence in the US, has been hit badly by the American price war.

The financial arrangements, whereby Times pays the company a royalty on US sales, has insulated Sinclair from heavy losses there.

Sinclair is about to launch the long-awaited 1st screen television. But Sir Clive warns in his chairman's statement "It will take some considerable time to reach high levels of production

Sir Peter Carey to join bank

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Peter Carey, the former permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, is joining one of the City's top merchant banks, Morgan Grenfell.

Sir Peter is to become an executive director of Morgan Grenfell Holdings, the parent company for the merchant bank, from November 1.

Mr Christopher Reeves, group chief executive of the holding company, said that Sir Peter would be operating as part of central management, working closely with himself, the chairman and the six divisional heads.

Morgan Grenfell approached Sir Peter because of his experience in industry. He will be a full-time executive at Morgan Grenfell although he has other outside directorships.

Sir Peter was permanent secretary at the Department of Industry from 1976 until retirement earlier this year. He is 60.

London Trust sells 29% of Theakston

By Derek Pain, City Correspondent

Mr Michael Abrahams, who created the AW (Securities) carpets group more than a decade ago, is moving into the brewing industry. He has acquired a 29 per cent shareholding in the unquoted brewery T. and R. Theakston and expects to gain control shortly.

His 29 per cent interest cost £480,000. The shares came from London Trust, which intends to retain a 13 per cent shareholding.

Theakston, with breweries at Carlisle, Cheshire and Masham, Yorkshire, has only 10 tied pubs but sells nationally through free houses, clubs and off licences. Its best known beer is Old Peculier.

Profits in the year to last March were £175,000 (£247,000). Sales are around £9m a year.

Mr Abrahams had a remarkable career with AW. When he took over in 1966 the carpet maker lost £466,000. In 1973, when Champion International, an American conglomerate, paid £40m for the company, profits were forecast at £6.9m.

But Champion lost interest in the British carpet industry and in 1980 Mr Abrahams bought a significant part of the business from the Americans for more than £1.5m.

This old AW company is called Weavercraft. Sales are running at £17m a year.

He runs Weavercraft through his family investment company, M D Abrahams, which has taken the interest in Theakston.

To strengthen the brewery's balance sheet, a £650,000 rights issue will be made shortly. M D Abrahams will underwrite the issue, an exercise which should lift the Abrahams stake to just over 50 per cent.

London Trust, which until yesterday owned 48 per cent of Theakston, is not expected to take up its rights entitlement. It is reducing its involvement as part of its policy to contract the wide spread of its investments.

The Abrahams involvement is likely to lead to a powerful push to promote the Theakston brands.

Mr Paul Theakston, whose family started the brewery in 1827, is stepping down as chairman but remains a director. Mr Gervase Thomas, one of the creators of the J. H. Verwarden financial group, is to resign as managing director but will also remain on the board.

Mr Abrahams, who is to join the board, will with Mr Thomas seek a new chairman as well as new managing and marketing directors.

City Editor's Comment

Gatt broadside to recovery hopes

Amid all the talk of, and hope for, world economic recovery, it is sobering to see the latest annual report from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Not only is the volume of international trade expected to be static this year after falling by 2 per cent in 1982, but without widespread liberalization of trade policy Gatt does not see a significant improvement.

Put bluntly, the performance of world trade since 1980 has been the worst in 35 years. Certainly, external factors must share the blame. But one of the more obvious targets, oil prices and Opec, no longer deserves to be attacked so forcefully.

Oil prices have fallen in real terms and, as Gatt points out, Opec's trade surplus contracted by \$50,000m (£33,000m) last year to the point at which it vanished.

Nevertheless, in estimating that world production also fell by 2 per cent last year, Gatt implies that some responsibility for the lower level of world trade rests with external factors.

The link between trade and output is not so clearly symmetrical and, crucially, it is possible to argue that a recovery in production will stimulate trade and not necessarily vice versa.

But there can be no doubt that rising world trade would be a healthy sign, even if it is a necessary rather than a sufficient condition for international recovery. So it is most important that Gatt pins the blame for the increased protection which it sees as stifling trade fairly and squarely on government policy.

Contrary to common perception, protection began to creep back before worries about high unemployment were paramount.

So what propelled protection to the forefront? Gatt suggests that it is the logical outcome of greater government intervention in economies.

But the truth, surely, is more complicated. Not all governments are equally interventionist, and even if they do consider direction of some kind necessary, it does not follow that they support protection. South Africa, for example, interventionist to the point of dirigism, is lifting exchange controls.

The problem is indirect. Bigger government becomes the source of favours, and therefore the object of pressure groups. Such groups invariably think, quite naturally, in terms of protecting jobs, industries and communities.

Governments, moreover, do have legitimate interests of their own. Only the most rigid free-trader would maintain that diplomacy is not the business of states.

Yet trade and diplomacy have been interwoven since the beginning of civilization. American posturing towards the Soviet Union is but the latest instance.

Gatt is therefore both correct and naive in calling for a new initiative by governments to turn back the protectionist tide.

The academic evidence provides a strong basis for arguing that allowing free movement of goods and the factors of production maximizes benefits.

But expecting governments to surrender their power is optimistic in the extreme.

IN BRIEF

Broken Hill Proprietary, Australia's largest public company, has formally rejected a bid from Wignores, the small tractor company controlled by Mr Robert Holmes & Cour's Bell Group. Sir James McNeill, BHP's chairman, has promised to give fully the reasons for the predicted rejection of Wignores' 12,400m bid later.

Yesterday BHP's shares jumped to AS12.25 each, well above the AS12 offer of Wignores' two-for-one offer. The jump in the BHP price followed news of an offer from Gulfair.

UBM is expected to send its formal defence document against the £64m bid from Norcor to shareholders later this week.

BPC up 52% in first half

By Andrew Corneille

British Printing & Communication Corporation, which reported a 52 per cent increase in pretax profits to £7.6m in the six months to June 30, and Mr Robert Maxwell, the chairman, said profits would have been £1.6m higher without the strike earlier this year at the Park Royal printing plant in London which prints the Radio Times.

He promised that the board will recommend a dividend of not less than 5p per share out of 1983 profits, after three years without paying a dividend. This is not dependent upon the outcome of the proposed £20m redevelopment of the former Odhams site in Watford, Mr Maxwell added.

The merger of the Odhams and Sun Printers plant at Watford will be completed by the end of the year. By that time 1,400 jobs will have disappeared with savings of £1.5m a year.

The publication of the interim figures gave Mr Maxwell one more opportunity to stress the benefits to John Waddington shareholders of accepting BPC's £18m takeover terms before the bid for the company closes tomorrow afternoon. "It will be a closer run thing," Mr Maxwell said.

But last night Mr Victor Watson, chairman of John Waddington, which makes the Monopoly board game, said that he was still confident of winning the fight against BPC takeover.

David Sassoon drops appeal

By Our Banking Correspondent

David Sassoon, the licensed deposit maker, yesterday withdrew its appeal against the Bank of England's decision to take away its conditional licence.

It lodged its application to withdraw the appeal at a brief hearing before the Banking Act Appeals Tribunal. The application has to be approved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before Sassoon's licence can be formally withdrawn.

Under the 1979 Banking Act, any business which finances its lending operations by taking deposits needs to have a licence granted by the Bank of England. Revocation of a licence is a significant blow, cutting at the heart of any banking operation.

The 1979 Banking Act, which gives the Bank of England extensive powers to investigate or demand information from banks or deposit takers, and revoke licences subject to appeal to the Chancellor, defines deposits as sums of money which are placed without security and are repayable either on demand or at a specified date.

After losing its licence, a deposit-taker would have to return existing deposits to customers. However there would be nothing to prevent a financial institution without a licence from continuing to offer financial advice or providing other services such as arranging loans through a third party. The licensing system under the 1979 Act is specifically directed at taking deposits.

Last year the Bank of England took away the licences of seven deposit-taking institutions. Two appealed but later withdrew their appeals. In one case, having revoked a licence, the Bank then granted another one, subject to certain conditions.

The Bank never comments on why it is taking away a licence.

John Brown has disposed of its controlling interest in Tooling Products (Langrish), near Petersfield, Hampshire.

Rivalry over IMF post intensifies

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The pace of the traditional behind-the-scenes lobbying for one of the most influential jobs in the international financial community - chairmanship of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund - is being stepped up, with just three weeks to go before the IMF's annual meeting in Washington.

The acknowledged front-runner, M Willy de Clercq, the Belgian finance minister, has let it be known that he is prepared to accept the job if offered it, while coyly refraining from putting himself up formally as a candidate.

But the Dutch finance minister, Mr Onno Ruding, is also believed to be interested in the job. No other names have been mentioned.

The chair of the interim committee - the IMF's powerful governing body - was vacated by Britain's former Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe in June, when he became Foreign Secretary.

His successor must confront some of the most difficult problems ever faced by the Fund, including the still-dragging international debt crisis and a growing cash shortfall for the Fund itself.

The succession may effectively be decided this weekend in Greece when EEC finance ministers meet to discuss, among other things, their preferred candidate - probably M de Clercq.

The Belgian has done the job once before, between January 1976 and June 1977, and campaigned vigorously for the chairmanship last time around, when he lost to Sir Geoffrey.

Hunt creditors' meeting put off

The creditors' meeting of the failed investment advisers, Exchange Securities, which collapsed last April owing investors more than £8.5m, has been postponed.

It was due to take place this month but an accountant Mr Stephen James, and the special manager called in by the Department of Trade and Industry to investigate, says that it has been put back because a group of investors are claiming that their funds were held in trust by Exchange Securities, the firm set up by the visiting financier, Mr Keith Hunt.

"What has caused the delay is a query over the status of some 300 investors," Mr James said.

The Official Receiver will be investigating the investors' claim. Until it has been decided whether these investors are creditors, the creditors meeting cannot be held. The meeting must be held before the end of February 1984.

Arunbridge properties for LMS

By Jonathan Clegg

London & Manchester Securities, which is traded on the Unlisted Securities Market, has emerged as the first beneficiary from the collapse of Mr Ronald Lyon's Arunbridge property group.

It is taking over the sale or development of some of the plans previously managed by Arunbridge for various wealthy investors. The deals could net LMS up to £3m in as little as two years. The deals are quite big by LMS standards - it only made a profit of £220,000 last year against a loss of £143,000 - and it could pay a dividend in 1984.

Under the terms of the deal three owners of various properties, Paddell, Quinns and Rumble companies, will receive a 16 per cent stake in LMS. LMS will arrange the marketing of a freehold office site in London's New area and be paid £350,000 when the 72,000 sq ft development is sold. On completion of that deal, LMS will buy rights from the owners to three more properties to receive a percentage of the profit from their sale.

Profits double to £50m at News Corporation

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation yesterday reported more than doubled pretax profits for the year to the end of June.

On turnover up from A\$1.2m (£700m) to A\$1.5m (£882m), pretax profits rose from A\$37.2m (£21.16m) to A\$86.92m (£50.77m). After an A\$42.36m loss on currency conversions, News Corporation's net profit was 35.8 per cent ahead at A\$44.35m. The group is paying an unchanged 11-cent per share dividend.

The increase in profits reflects substantial improvements in earnings from operations in Britain and America, according to the group.

In America its News America Publishing Inc owns The Star, a national weekly tabloid, and the Daily Post and Village Voice.

In the United Kingdom, Mr Murdoch's News International owns the Sun, the News of the World, The Times and the Sunday Times. News International, for which News Corporation recently made a bid for the minority holdings, is due to release preliminary figures today.

The non-voting dividend bearing News International shares rose 15p in the London stock market to 295p.

News Corporation says the increased United Kingdom and United States earnings were partly offset by a deterioration in earnings from the Australian operations and associated companies.

Trade alert on risk to exports

By John Lawless

Britain has to be much more alert to the way its competitors are using aid money to generate job-creating exports, according to a report published today.

It notes that France is now using a subtle mixture of aid and export credits to attack markets, mostly former British colonies that have been dominated by the United Kingdom suppliers.

"The French have their own former colonial territories sewn up and that gives them room to have a hand at ours," Mr Peter Godwin, director of the merchant bank Lazard Bros and chairman of the Tropical Africa Advisory Group's (TAAG) committee on aid, credit and trade, said yesterday.

TAAG is a body of business-

Call to revamp aid strategy

men and advises the Government on export policy and promotion in the region. Mr Godwin's committee prepared the 124-page report on the nine countries in the region, and on how seven of the most advanced industrialized countries approach the question of making money available for their projects and capital goods sales.

The nine include those which need to be controlled by Britain: Nigeria, where the United Kingdom still accounts for a fifth of all imports, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. It also takes in the Marxist states of Angola and Ethiopia, and the French-dominated Cameroon and Congo, the latter of which takes less than \$10m in United Kingdom manufactured goods a year.

The report says "Anglophone Africa is now regarded as a priority area for French aid, with emphasis on tied Treasury loans in the form of mixed credit. Lines of credit have also been signed since 1980 with Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan and Zimbabwe."

"The French Government has announced its intention to reach the 0.7 per cent (of gdp) as recommended by the United Nations target for aid by 1988 in respect of its aid to independent countries," the report says.

"This will require an annual increase in real terms of about 11 per cent a year. If this target is to be adhered to, a very considerable

increase in French aid may be expected over the next few years, with obvious implications for her competitors."

Mr Godwin's report states that Britain's aid as percentage of gdp in 1982 was just 0.38 per cent, although France's had already increased its own to 0.48 per cent, to match with West Germany's, but below Holland's 1.08 per cent. British aid was above Italy's 0.24 per cent level, Japan's 0.29 per cent and America's 0.27 per cent. But in dollar terms British aid was well below every country apart from The Netherlands and Italy.

The report in no way urges an increase in British aid. "We threw out that idea right away," Mr Godwin said, "because it was obviously not going to happen."

TATE & LYLE PLC
(Registered in England No. 76535)

1 for 4 Rights Issue

It was announced on 1st September, 1983 that the Directors are raising approximately £41 million by a 1 for 4 rights issue to holders of Ordinary Stock on the register at the close of business on 26th August, 1983 and to holders of Bearer Share Warrants.

Holders of Bearer Share Warrants who wish to claim their rights should note that relevant documents are available from The Secretary, Tate & Lyle PLC, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6DQ during usual business hours on presentation of Coupon number 54. Holders applying by post should supply their name and address. Payment is due by 27th September, 1983.

By Order of the Board,
C. P. McFie,
Secretary.

Fortune makers in Britain today: 1 - the immigrant by Jonathan Clare

It seems ironic that the man who, more than any other, has shown Britain how to make its traditional metal-bashing and engineering industries work, was not born here.

During the years when Britain has been stunting its engineering shops in the Midlands and elsewhere, Mr Swraj Paul has been quietly buying them up and making money where others have failed.

His businesses have been made to work by concentrating on the areas that he believes he understands and by keeping costs down. "I have come to believe that if you control overheads - and that starts at the top - you can still make the old business work", he says.

The third factor in his success is the message that goes out to all his plants, most of which are in the areas hardest hit by this recession. That message is that the recession is not, repeat not, going to end.

Mr Paul's name is not well known in this country, outside the small band of City cognoscenti who follow his successful forays into the realm of metal bashing.

In his native India, however, he is a front-page news. His buccannery style there has involved him in a bitter dispute with Indian industrialists since he took stakes in two of the country's biggest companies a few months ago.

In Britain his private Caparo Group owns 75 per cent of Caparo Industries, which takes in everything from processing ferrous scrap to selling fork lift trucks. Caparo Industries' rapid growth through its selective acquisitions in an area of industry that other people would not touch has given Mr Paul the muscle to invest in India.

Now a British citizen, his present British target is to get the stock market valuation of the quoted Caparo Industries up from about £12m to £100m within five years.

Caparo Group, in which he owns no shares but which he effectively controls through an offshore family trust, has a net asset value of between £10m and £12m.

Mr Paul comes from a village called Jullundur. In his early life, he lived above his father's modest business making metal products like buckets and brass fittings - hence his interest in the British engineering industry. That business is now run by his three brothers and has grown into a company called Apeyaji with interests ranging from pharmaceuticals to property. But even in the early days the old business prospered enough to send young Swraj to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He left MIT with a postgraduate degree in mechanical engineering and returned to the family



Mr Paul: aiming to increase his company's stock market valuation by £88m

The man from India engineers his own British empire

business which was by then operating from Calcutta.

Sad chance brought him to Britain in 1966 to seek treatment for his leukaemia. Ambika, who was suffering from leukaemia and who died here in 1968. After that experience he did nothing for 18 months.

The desire to get back into the swing of work saw him trading steel with the United States and Europe on the back of a £3,000 loan. Before long he had bought into a small tube-making firm in Huntingdon which made a profit of about £3,000 a year.

But in 1970 he was able to buy the other two-thirds of the shares in Natural Gas Tubes for £10,000. It became the first rung on the ladder to today's Caparo.

He went into the tube business because "it was the only one I knew". Little investment was needed because most of the plant was leased. Natural Gas Tubes now makes £50,000 a year and remains in the private company for old time's sake.

The next move was persuading the Department of Industry to

give him a loan of £1.5m with a further grant of £1m from the European Coal and Steel Community to build a plant in Ebbw Vale.

The Ebbw Vale plant is in the heart of Mr Michael Foot's constituency, which gave Mr Paul's critics an opportunity to snipe, saying that he has an eye for the political main chance.

Certainly he is unwavering in his support of Mrs Gandhi, the Indian prime minister. It is rumoured that he could have become the Indian ambassador had he wished, though he prefers not to be drawn. "If your conduct is right you don't need a formal appointment", he says.

He admires Mrs Thatcher's determination and indeed has spoken at a dinner flanked by the world's two women prime ministers. "But I like Michael Foot too", he says.

His connections with Mrs Gandhi have put him in the firing line. Mr Paul says his unflinching loyalty is unusual in a country where most industrialists tend to bend with the prevailing wind.

While influence has undoubtedly helped him, it has also caused him trouble.

His recent foray into investment in India is, he admits, one of his few mistakes. At least in financial terms. But he has turned it into what he calls a moral crusade.

On one of his many trips to India he learnt that India was liberalizing its rules to encourage investment by outsiders, so he agreed to put some money in for "patriotic reasons". There was an outcry when he took two stakes in Delhi Cloth Mills and Escorts, respectively India's fifth and fourteenth largest public companies.

His activities in the United Kingdom had not gone unnoticed in India and the families which ran these companies, though they now only hold small amounts of shares, opposed him.

The Indian Government has said that the companies must register the transfer of shares in his name, which they had refused to do. But so far they have made

no move to comply and impasse has been reached.

The Indian press is both uninhibited and partisan in its coverage of events.

The Indian industrial establishment has made colourful allegations about his activities and motives. For his part, Mr Paul who has entered into this fight in the same spirit as his opponents, says that Indian industrialists are corrupt, that Indian companies are run by nepotism to the detriment of the country itself.

Cynics say that he is guilty of practices for which he condemns Indian businessmen. His Caparo Group employs members of his family and it controls Caparo Industries.

The difference, he says, is that Caparo Group is a private company, so that is all right by Indian standards. His Caparo Group also says that, as the majority shareholder in Caparo Industries, his private company enjoys no privileges denied to the minority shareholders with the remaining 25 per cent.

In the five years from 1978 Caparo has acquired nine companies and taken stakes in many more which could one day turn into bids. They include tea companies and the Osborne Hotel, Torquay.

The milestones were the acquisition of Central Manufacturing and Trading in 1980, E. Austin (now Caparo Properties which is being merged) and Barton, bought only this year after an agreed bid.

And do not doubt Mr Paul's determination to get what he wants: he defeated the mighty Hanson Trust in the battle for CMT.

Despite the success of Caparo, Mr Paul lives modestly in the same London flat he occupied when he first came here. Although he was educated at a Christian college in India, he is a Hindu, and thus vegetarian and teetotal.

He now runs a Mercedes in place of an Austin, but rarely drives unless he is going to the Midlands. Instead he walks to Caparo's West End offices in London after rising early.

He has not experienced racial prejudice in this country. "The only place is in India, where they say I'm a foreigner." Nor is there any resistance to his style by the business community here. "The word is getting round now we've shown we mean business. We're shop floor people, not boardroom people. And we always go to talk to people, they don't have to come to us."

"In my view you shouldn't feel there is no more to achieve. Making myself rich does not worry me and my style of living has not changed in 15 years. All I want is for the companies to succeed."

Tomorrow: The technician

Industrial notebook

What's wrong with the way we teach our managers?

It may seem that "what is management?" is a strange question for a management teacher to ask. In the light of one recent event, however, it seems like an obvious question. In the official report of its conference on The Future of Management Education, the Association of Teachers of Management said: "Part of the problem is related to whether there is a definable body of knowledge called management which can be taught. The balance of comments was clearly that there is not."

Since the OECD report there has been a constant stream of criticism together with indicators of appropriate action that might be taken. An official report of the 1980 conference of the European Foundation for Management Development, noted that "so far, schools have taught what has been easy rather than what has been necessary for practising managers."

A British Institute of Management Report in 1981 said that "few managers now expect the business schools to solve the problem of Britain's poor industrial performance... there is concern about the extent to which what is being taught is relevant or is merely the result of faculty interests."

Last year, the director of the Manchester Business School said, after the school's 18 years in business: "All we really need is a means of identifying both what managers currently need to learn and the educational resources best able to help them."

These repeated criticisms and queries exist because we do not know what management is. No research has ever been carried out to establish the nature of management: indeed, very little of what is said about management has any evidence to support it. The Association of Teachers of Management, for example, assumes that managers usually learn most on the job. One wonders what the evidence for such a view is, or what it is, exactly, that managers learn in that manner.

Further, how much variation there is in the standards of competence achieved and, in the light of the present state of the British economy, can we feel satisfied with such a method?

Two doctrines of management have emerged over the years: one based on classical definitions of management as involving planning and forecasting, organizing and controlling, and the other associated with a range of research studies of what managers actually do at work. The two doctrines conflict with one

another, and management education is based on neither of them. The research data on what managers do at work shows them acting in ways which are not only completely at odds with the classical definitions of management, but in ways whose purpose and outcome are not at all clear.

In The Effective Executive, Peter Drucker states that "there are constant pressures toward unproductive and wasteful time use." But whereas Drucker's view is that most of this activity which "does not contribute at all" is forced on the manager, the researchers, Stewart, Horne and Lupton, and Mintzberg, see it as a matter of choice.

What is really controversial about the research on what managers do at work is the question of whether the subjects of the research could be expected to be doing management. Are we to assume, for example, that any normal individual with above average intelligence and initiative, but without any relevant training or previous experience, will, somehow, know about management and do it?

Professor Tom Kempner, principal of Henley Management College, recently deplored the fact that 80 per cent of British managers have had no formal training. If one carried out a survey of a sample of that 80 per cent should one expect to find a high standard of managerial performance and effectiveness, or might one be expected to discover a degree of inadequacy and confusion such as is indicated in some of the research?

If the former, how on earth do we justify the millions of pounds spent on management education, whatever that might be, in the light of the statement by the Association of Teachers of Management, and, if the latter, is there not something rather important and urgent that should be happening such as, for example, following up the implications of the 1962 OECD report?

John Snath
The author has been teaching management for 15 years.

Financial data table with columns for 'Authorized Unit Trusts' and 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds'. It lists various investment funds with their respective values and performance metrics.

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Electronic fraud risk worries the banks

By Rex Malik

Those open to computer fraud, particularly bankers, usually try to keep quiet about it. So the range of estimates of computer-related fraud in the United Kingdom is wide, from £30m to £2,500m a year.

Most of these estimates come from self-appointed experts seeking to sell security by first making the flesh creep. Reality, however, is that no one really knows what the figures are, and the banks and bankers, believing that they deal in confidence, prefer not to admit that any such crime exists.

They may be wise to keep quiet. For as Kevin Kearney, head of technical services at the Bank of International Settlements in Basle indicates, much of the opportunity for fraud is of the banks' own making.

Kearney, speaking at the annual Sperry Corporation press conference, was not only talking about fraud by bank employees or account holders directly or of fraud committed within the confines of one country. He was issuing a warning about crime possibilities over the high value international electronic payment networks which now link banks and the big financial institutions, where those attempting to mount a fraud could be anywhere in the world.

The sins of the bankers are those of omission rather than commission, and arise from the rapid development of these networks in the 1970s.

What is not generally realized is that these networks have huge daily turnovers: Kearney put the figure at more than \$300,000m a day.

In the early 1970s, the main international payments network linking Europe and the US was running at a few hundred transactions a day. It is now handling more than 70,000 with an average value for each transaction of \$2.5m.

And most of those transactions are finalized only in the last few minutes of the New York financial markets that dominate.

This, of course, raises many questions. At one level Kearney is concerned at the impact of this technology on the application of monetary policy by central banks. For much of the volatility of the international money markets comes from the existence of these networks, as does much of the profit in bank international dealings. The banks, it seems, have traded security for competitiveness, even if they will not admit it.

This can have unforeseen consequences. As Kearney puts it: "The fragility of the new payment

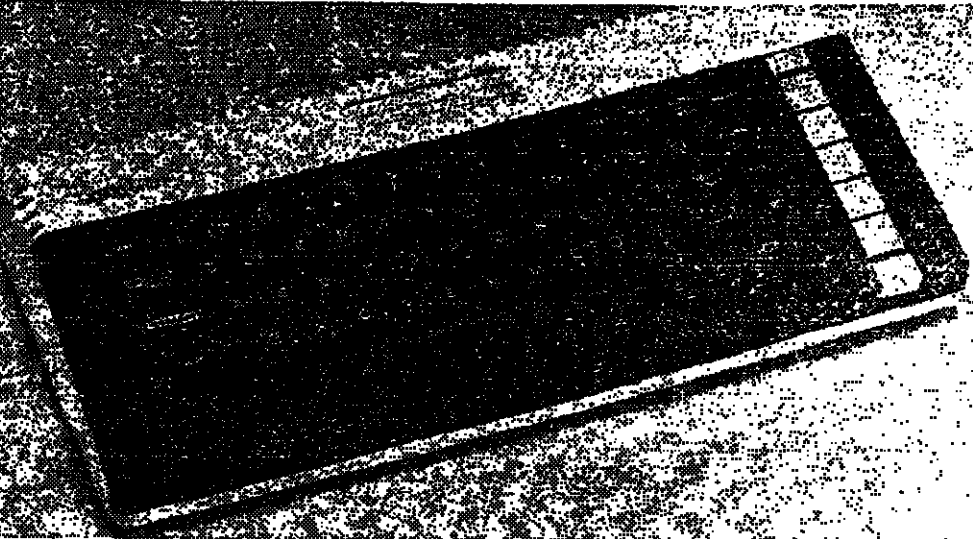
Continued on Page 18, col 4



The Times Classroom Computer competition

Next Tuesday Computer Horizons launches the first of 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to the age of 18. Every week there will be questions based on various aspects of computers, with a tie-breaker that will require imagination and originality.

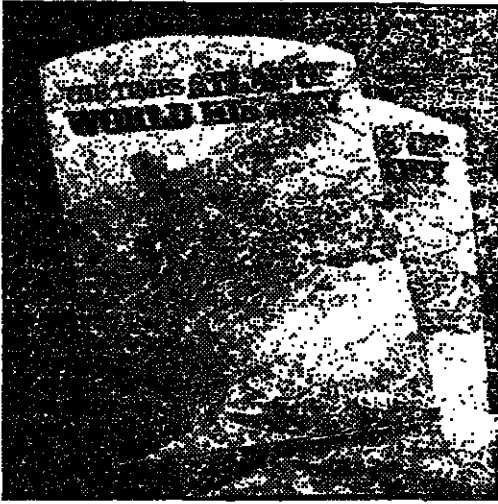
The competition will not need the use of a computer, but each week there will be a major prize of an Atari 600XL computer in two age groups for the school or college nominated by the entrants and 10 weekly individual prizes of The Times Atlas of World History.



24 Atari computers to be won - plus special prizes of The Times Atlas of World History

● The Atari 600XL computer - Atari's latest model - has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other Atari home computers. Three integrated circuits control graphic display, sound generator and controller points, screen and input/output.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.



Clive Cookson on the effects of computers in schools

Where pupils outshine their teachers

The Government boasts that its programme to put microcomputers into Britain's schools is the best in the world. Every secondary school in the country now has at least one micro, as a result of the original Micros in Schools scheme which finished last year, and it looks as though virtually all 27,000 primary schools will have followed suit by the time the scheme ends next year.

Impressive results indeed. But they are mere dewdrops compared to the great thirst for computer time which is growing among Britain's schoolchildren. A single micro in a comprehensive school with 1,500 pupils gives each one an average of just three quarters of an hour at the keyboard every year.

Some schools do far better than that, of course. The most fortunate - private schools in particular - have invested in full-scale computer classrooms with a dozen or more micros connected in an educational network. The equipment for such a classroom costs over £10,000, and that needs a bold financial commitment by the school authorities or an energetic fund-raising campaign by parents.

But money is not the most important factor determining a school's commitment to classroom computers. What really matters is that there should be at least one teacher who is enthusiastic about education computing and who has the technical skill and energy to organize the hardware and software.

Unfortunately, such people are as scarce in schools as they are in other walks of life. Most teachers are as nervous and ignorant about computers as the general adult population, and they have not been helped by the poor provision for in-service microcomputer training.

Training 'the envy of the world'

Nor is the self-confidence of some teachers helped by the fact that they are so obviously slower than their most enthusiastic pupils at mastering the machine. Computing is perhaps the educational field in which children can most readily outperform adults.

The effort by the Department of Trade and Industry to instal educational hardware through the various Micros in Schools schemes is matched by the Department of Education and Science's campaign to make good software available through the Microelectronics Education Programme (MEP).

John Coll, who was appointed last month to head a new educational software unit within the MEP, said then: "The Microelectronics Education Programme has produced software and training materials for use by teachers and their pupils that are the envy of the world". However many independent experts maintain that there is an acute shortage of good educational computer programs worldwide, Britain included.

A recent report published by the Social Science Research Council called the production of schools software "a cottage industry" that had little idea of how children learn. And it is certainly true that many of the programs use in schools today are written by enthusiastic teachers in their spare time because the material available commercially is so inadequate.

A new 'window' on software

Digital Research, one of the two American software giants that have dominated the development of operating systems for business microcomputers, last week announced its entry into the consumer market.

The Californian company has set up a consumer products division to sell software for cheap home and educational computers. This will include not only development tools and operating systems for micro manufacturers but also programs that users can buy at home computer shops for practical applications.

DR's consumer products do not depend on its own CP/M family of operating systems. They will run on the proprietary systems of manufacturers like Apple and Tandy and even on the MS-DOS created by Microsoft, its arch-



Clive Cookson

rival. (Meanwhile Microsoft is making its own attack on the consumer market. Both companies play up their competition for all it is worth in terms of publicity.)

The consumer strategy is based on three new products: the Visual Information Processor (VIP), a software development tool; Personal CP/M, an operating system; and Dr. Logo, a programming language.

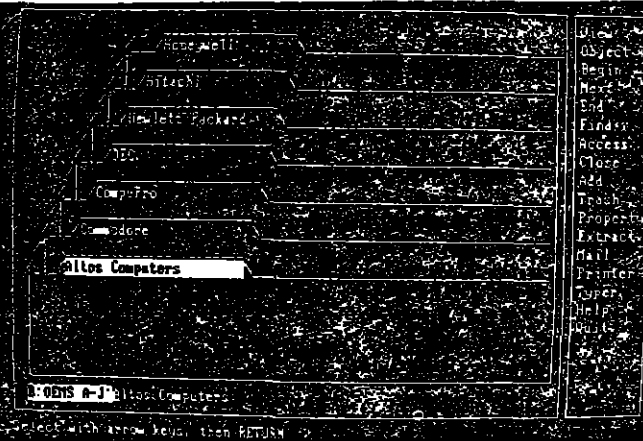
Personal CP/M is a version of the standard Digital Research operating system, designed for home computers. It can be contained on a ROM (read only memory) chip and is therefore suitable for cheap micros that do not have a disc drive.

Dr. Logo is an enhanced version of Logo, the popular educational programming language, with "turtle" graphics. The turtle, a coloured pointer, leaves a trail on the screen as the user moves it around.

Digital Research has enjoyed a significant revival of confidence since early summer, when some articles in the computer and business press gave the impression that Microsoft had left DR trailing in the battle to become the world's number one

microcomputer software company. Operating systems as a whole are only a small market compared to consumer applications software. DR and Microsoft will have to win significant shares of that

market if they are to emerge as real corporate giants. Remember that for all the publicity they have managed to attract, each still has worldwide revenues below £50m a year.



How the filing cabinet is represented on the screen

microcomputer software company. Operating systems as a whole are only a small market compared to consumer applications software. DR and Microsoft will have to win significant shares of that

Learning behind the lace curtains

By Frank Brown

This week sees the launch of a project which could raise the general level of computer literacy. It is the first English-language part-work on home computing.

Already on the news stands in the Anglia TV region and advertised on the regional TV channel, is the first issue of "The Home Computer Course", a weekly part-work which, over the next 23 weeks, will give its readers a basic grounding in home computers at a cost of 80p an issue.

The new part-work is produced jointly by Orbis, the international part-work publishing house, and Bunch Books, a fast-growing publisher of hobby and leisure magazines. It will be available nationally by the end of next week, with an initial print run of more than half a million copies.

The project has two main aims, according to Peter Brooksmith, new projects manager at Orbis. "One is to de-mystify computers and dispel the fears many people have about them. The other is to help buyers of home computers get value for money out of them in terms of usage as soon as possible.

Galling truth

"Basically, it is a programming course interspersed with features that explain the various elements of a computer system, and how they are used. Each issue will examine a particular computer in detail and explain the functions of its various components.

"Many people buy home computers thinking they can use them more or less straightaway, only to find they can't understand the instruction manual. They turn to the various home computer magazines and find they can't understand them, either. The thing is all the more galling when they see schoolkids using them so confidently and so proficiently."

Collaboration between Bunch and Orbis arose through coincidence. Both were working on schemes to produce a home computer part-work and were introduced to each other by a media consultant only in April.

Since then the two firms have worked seven days a week to be the first in the field. At least two other firms are thought to be working on similar projects.

In common with other part works, the Home Computer Course has been designed so that it can be readily adapted for sale in other countries and other languages.

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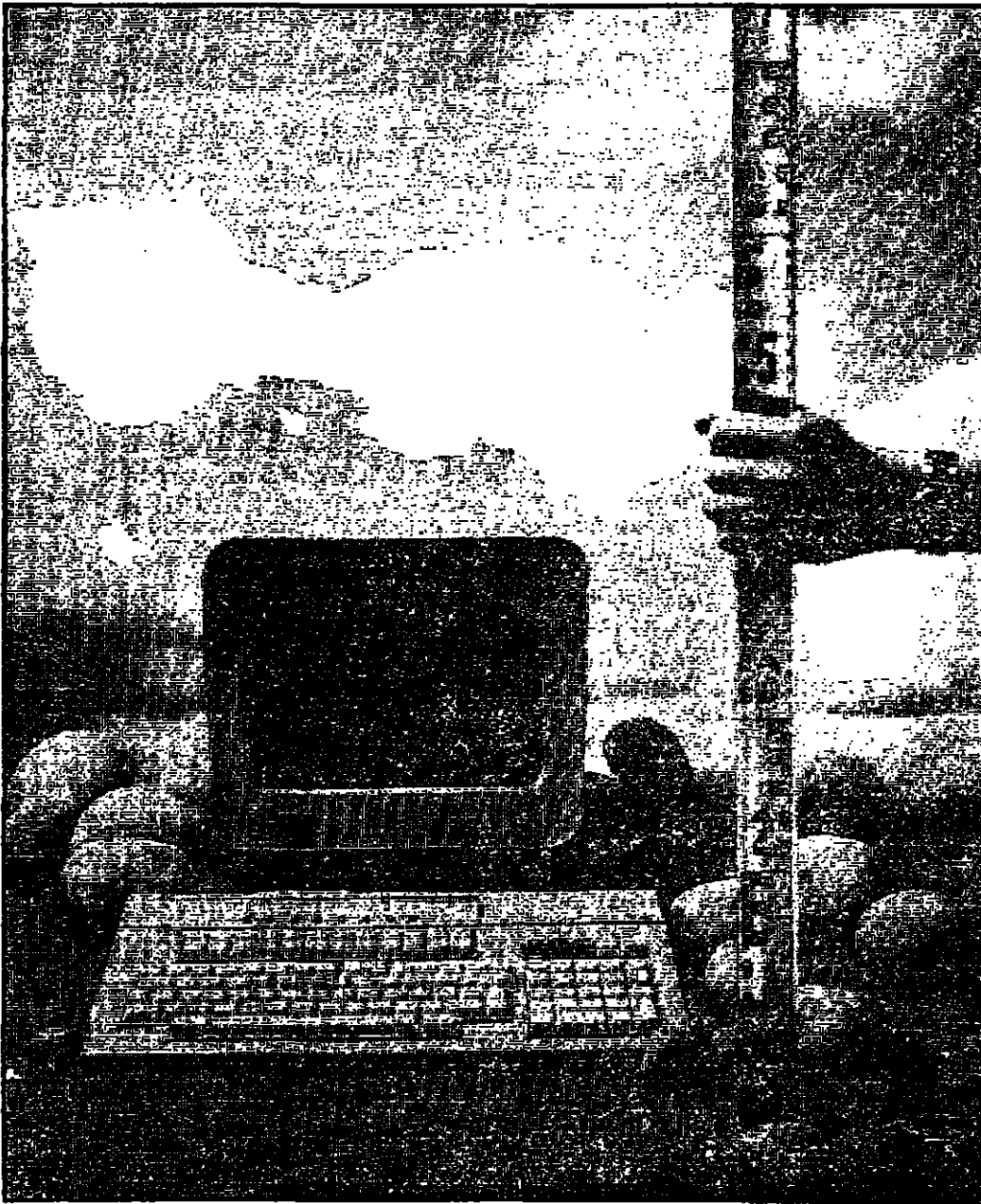
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(iv) information retrieval;
(v) accounting;
(vi) catering industry.

This is a period appointment until December 1987. Salary will be in the range £11,329 to £13,768 p.a. including £1,250 London weighting. There will be at least 5 weeks leave a year. There is a non-contributory pension scheme with interchange arrangements with other Public Service pension schemes.

For further details and application form write or phone: REF 29/58, ESTABLISHMENTS OFFICE, HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON SW1A 0AA (Telephone 01 219 5544 Answering Service) Closing date for completed applications 30 September 1983

A fourth-generation language

Talking English to the computer

By Philip Manchester

With the success of such products as Visicalc - a sort of pocket financial planner - the microcomputer has graduated in the last two years from being a toy to a useful tool.

The key has been the microcomputer's ability to provide a "personal" computing service which is accessible to the non-technical user. The essence of personal computing is in how useful a computer is rather than in the trappings of technology.

Personal computing is not new. It had its origins in the early 1970s when, for the first time, interactive terminals enabled people to use computers directly rather than through a specialist data processing department. Since then tremendous effort has been invested by the major computer manufacturers in developing a distributed processing system to extend this facility. In the end, however, it is the software that matters.

IBM has approached this problem two ways. The best known is through the medium of a programming language called APL. Devised in the 1960s by Ken Iverson, APL has attracted a growing following. It has re-

mained, however, very much the province of the professional who wishes to use the computer rather than having to spend most of the time programming it.

IBM's other route to providing accessible computing to non-programmers was developed in the UK, and is called Application Systems (AS).

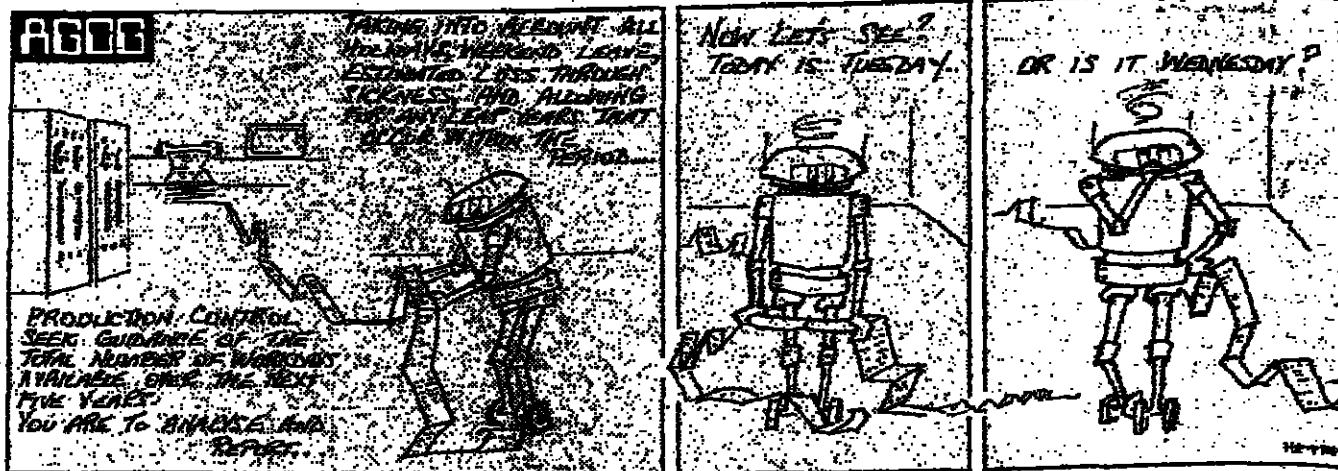
Until this year, AS was locked up inside IBM and was offered only to customers through its timesharing bureau service based in Warwick. Tony Temple, the IBM man in charge of developing AS, sees the recent announcement by IBM that it will now sell the product as a software package as the beginning of a new era in computing.

"AS is built to hide the operating system and the hardware architecture from the user. It has been very hard to do this but we feel that it has largely been achieved," he said. Whilst acknowledging that microcomputers have helped to bring the issue of accessibility into the open, he sees them as limited compared with AS.

"It is different to microcomputers used for personal computing which tend to be very much orientated to a specific application. AS is a data processing system with integrated business applications. Micros are personal rather than shared which makes it difficult for many different applications to use shared data. Centralized machines have many advantages such as mass storage and disciplined standards and practices."

Here Temple touches on an argument that is crucial to the future development of computing - whether it will progress towards "cutting up" large machines for use by lots of people through terminals, or towards sticking lots of small computers together in a network.

Either way, AS would seem to offer something to the frustrated computer user. One method of gaining access in future will be through the IBM personal computer acting as a terminal. Temple's group set about developing an interface between the existing programmes and devising a common language which could be applied to all of them. "From the feedback that we got from customers, it confirmed what we believed - that we needed a fourth generation language," Temple said.



An all-round look at optical discs

Is this the swan-song of our dear old LP?

Three different kinds of optical discs are being built for video, audio and computer applications. The discs look similar, and use the same method of storing information in holes in this metal film covered by protective layers of plastic.

A laser is focused on the metal film to detect information stored by the presence or absence of holes. Because the holes are so close together (about 4,000 to the inch) large amounts of information can be packed into small areas.

Replaying causes no wear because there is no physical contact and the laser beam is so spread out at the plastic surface that dust and dirt scarcely affect it. However, there are substantial differences between the discs which make each suitable for distinctly different applications.

The Dutch firm Philips have been the driving force in the introduction of all three of these discs, while United Kingdom firms have scarcely been involved.

THE VIDEO DISC is already on the market, under the name Laservision, and is used for replaying video programs on a normal TV set. About an to an hour and a half's play is available from each disc and a great advantage over video tape is the non-degradability of the disc. The gradual loss of quality of a video tape, caused by the rubbing of the detector heads on the surface of the tape, does not occur with the video disc. The interactive video disc can

also find and display a freeze-frame of any one of the approximately 50,000 pictures in a fraction of a second.

Unfortunately there are a number of problems which make its success in the marketplace doubtful. The first is that the domestic market has been cornered by the video cassette recorder (VCR), which has the overwhelming advantage that the consumer can record on to the tape. Coupled with its three-hour playing length, the VCR is now in an unassailable position for home use. Furthermore, the video disc is unsatisfactory for most computer-based archival storage applications, because the picture storage is analogue and the customer cannot record on it.

The market that remains for this equipment is therefore mainly in shops and business equipment. The video disc could be used to store parts lists, for computer assisted teaching or to demonstrate equipment in shops, all applications where non-degradability and quick access are powerful advantages over video tape.

For the equipment to succeed in any application at least several hundred discs must be manufactured, the discs must not require updating very often, and analogue, rather than digital, storage must be satisfactory.

Philips were the first to issue the equipment in the United Kingdom, although similar machines had been sold and then withdrawn by RCA in the United States. Japanese firms are now,

somewhat hesitantly, following Philip's lead with equipment compatible with Laservision. All in all, with the domestic market lost, the future does not look too bright for the video disc, because the niche that remains may be too small for such big fish.

The 12 cm-diameter digital AUDIO DISC is the smallest of the trio (hence the alternative name compact disc) and is intended to replace the long playing record.

Standards have been agreed between all the major hi-fi manufacturers and so there is no prospect of a return of the standards fiasco which ruined the introduction of quadrophonic records.

The one-hour long discs, costing £8 to £10, are played on a machine which plugs directly into existing home hi-fi units. The prime motivation (besides profit) for the introduction is to improve the sound of quality produced. Hiss, rumble and distortion from disc or player are essentially eliminated and high frequencies faithfully reproduced to the limit of human hearing.

The 'silver disc' does not degrade with time and can be handled, washed and cleaned without the worry of spoiling the sound. Access to any part of the disc can be obtained rapidly with a remote controller and the resistance to damage of the disc may herald the return of the once despised record autchanger.

The record or record-player. This clarity shows up problems in other parts of the chain that brings music from the musician into the home. Poor technique in the recording studio is now glaringly obvious, no longer hidden under the audio mush produced by "black discs". British record producers in particular will have to pull their socks up in getting quality control to succeed in setting audio discs.

The compact disc was released in March to a rapturous reception from critics and its success is not in doubt. The long-playing record will suffer the fate of the old 78rpm disc, and be eliminated as hi-fi equipment is replaced.

Compact disc players start from £450 and are in limited supply, so demand will be restrained for some months, but cut-throat competition from Taiwan and Singapore will soon put an end to the snugness of the small circle of firms presently producing players. The equipment, in mass production, is no more complicated than a cassette recorder and so prices of players, and to a lesser extent records, should drop dramatically.

The third optical disc is the DIGITAL RECORDING version, intended for use as a computer peripheral and for office document storage. I shall discuss this in a later issue.

Richard Stevens Dr. Stevens is an image processing scientist.

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Why the risks are increasing for the world's banks

Continued from Page 17 col 1 jeopardizes the ability of the banking and financial communities to adjust to changes in monetary policy, making such policy more difficult to effect." As worrying, however, are the problems of security and crisis resiliency. For these electronic funds transfer networks were not devised with a large volume in mind, yet are changing the practices of international banking at a fundamental level, something which most bankers have been slow to appreciate. Banking had evolved very slowly over hundreds of years until the computer and Electronic Fund Transfer networks came along. Now EFT is a very different medium for bankers to operate in: it is not pen and paper with the checks and balances of 400 years built in. It was best summed up by an Italian banker, Renato de Mattia, who coined what are now known as de Mattia's law of EFT. "The constraints of time, distance, volume and value do not apply to Electronic Funds Transfer systems." Kearney discussed some of the key characteristics of these international EFT Network systems. They are very efficient, and this is part of the problem. We now have the ability to move funds rapidly to or away from markets.

The volume and velocity of movements of funds are growing each year. Many of the participants develop large net debit positions during the day, and net settlement for many of these systems occurs at about the same time each day. With rising volumes, the time available for credit, risk, and other human decision making is being steadily shortened. The systems are interrelated and systemic in nature, which would almost guarantee that they are difficult to understand, and back up capabilities are probably inadequate. This is no more than a polite way of saying that bankers do not understand these systems in the way they understood their former paper and telex systems.

Ignorance also reigns at a different level. Neither bankers nor their regulators are generally aware of the risks to which they are exposed. These systems are not generally governed by risk allocation conventions, agreements or insurance. Similarly they are not governed by a body of law designed specifically to deal with these issues. There is in other words only minimal international agreement on what action to take if something goes seriously wrong. Procedures for unwinding settlements over these systems if a participant cannot cover a debit

have not been tested. In the end, the risk if the failure is large may well be that of the central bank's. Kearney believes it is only a matter of time, and perhaps not much of it, before something goes seriously wrong. And it may be an honest mistake that sets it off, or it may be fraud. Kearney should have the last word. He told how a central bank governor put his arm around his shoulders and congratulated him and his colleagues for their outstanding work in the creation of these high value EFT networks. And then in the next breath, he said that they should all be shot for not telling the banks at the beginning about some of the possible consequences.

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The TV wristwatch: small is beautiful but who will buy it?

By Roy Garner, Tokyo

The TV wristwatch was widely greeted at the time of its launch, last December, as more than just another piece of electronic gimmickry emanating from Japan.

The very idea of wearing a TV on one's wrist captured the popular imagination. It struck many as the quintessential high-tech fantasy item, conjuring up images of futuristic worlds where pleasures and information are called forth by fingertip control.

But the man on the street might offer a different story. In fact the average person in Tokyo has very likely never even seen one. When Rika Abe, aged 23, a steel company employee, wore a TV watch to her office in Tokyo recently, her new acquisition was received with very mixed reactions.

Abe's colleagues were all initially impressed saying that the TV watch spectacularly demonstrates technological progress. And it certainly proved to be a great conversation starter.

They agreed, however, that it is "basically useless" and prohibitively expensive. (There are two versions priced at about £308 and £294).

They complained that the 1.2-inch screen was too small. They found it uncomfortable to watch for long periods, and too tiny to reveal important details such as the ball in a baseball game. To be fair, however, it should be mentioned that the resolution is good enough to distinguish Japanese language characters.

Another complaint was that the TV watch couldn't capture the atmosphere of the entertainment programmes.

Sawa Seikoshi, expresses considerable confidence, and reports that its production level now stands at 5,000 units per month, with sales going well throughout Japan. However, the company declines to give sales figures.



Rika Abe

...considerably on trains, and completely underground. Abe found the 80-grain watch too heavy for comfort, and the cords which run from the watch to the receiver pack add head-achening involvement when worn for long periods. "It's a toy", she commented, "perhaps it would be better for use as a video game watch".

JOB SCENE

Sexual blocks to careers

By Richard Sharpe

The more overt sexual discrimination against women in the United Kingdom information technology industry is reasonably easy to challenge. But the covert discrimination which occurs in education and blocks girls from taking up computer science courses is much more difficult to tackle.

It is, however, one reason why the United Kingdom information technology industry is not getting the numbers of skilled staff that it needs.

Girls achieve about 27 per cent of all passes at the O-level standard in computer studies. By the time of A-levels, however, that figure has dropped to 19 per cent in England and Wales, according to a survey published by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Why girls do not take up the subject of computer science is the subject of a new research project just announced by the commission.

Dr Lorraine Culley has a year to discover how girls are steered away from computer science and why they choose to do the subject in such small numbers. She will be looking at what the teachers tell girl school students about the subject and how girls react. At the moment she suspects it may be the same problem that exists for the engineering and science subjects in secondary education.

Part of the problem may lie in the material provided with courses and the syllabus, which may be more geared to the expected interests of boys.

"If Dr Culley's research can identify selection mechanisms by which girls opt out or are steered out of the subject then her work will go a long way towards overcoming a big block to getting the right talents into the industry."

An excellent opportunity to increase the numbers of women in the industry and capitalize on latent talent has been lost in the past few years.

Data preparation departments have been devastated by the extension of distributed systems in which the raw data is entered at the operating department instead of being sent to the data processing department for entry.

Data preparation clerks, with enormous keyboard skills and a good background idea of what happens to the data once it has left their part of the department, could easily have been retrained with new skills to support the extension of distributed processing.

Few computer departments took this course of action. Instead they tended to view these women in a stereotype as just having some keyboarding skills.

Or many practices, says Dr Stoddart, it would be worth installing even a small business computer just to achieve these benefits on repeats.

By Roger Woolnough

To Ronald Harper, a city is something you can put on a few yards of computer tape. Streets and squares, cars and pedestrians, petrol stations and supermarkets, bistros and boutiques, they all get translated into bits and bytes, and become a data base of immense complexity and potential.

Using this information, one of Harper's retail marketing clients can sit at a computer terminal and play "what if" games. Where would the passing trade go if that petrol station was closed? Would it pay to open a fast-food outlet on that corner? What would happen if a competitor changed his prices?

Simulations of this kind can save millions for retailers, and Harper has built a flourishing business providing them with the means to carry them out. The company which he founded in 1976, The PSI Group Inc of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has seen revenues rise by over 340 per cent in the last three years, reaching \$8.95m in 1982. For the first half of the current year, revenue was up 60 per cent on a year earlier.

MPSI has been operating in Europe since 1977, and last June an operation was opened in Bristol by the Bristol-based British subsidiary, Management Planning Systems (UK) Ltd.

"We have modelled over 150 major conurbations in every country in Western Europe except Italy, Spain and Portugal," says Harper.

"We have done 72 of the 74 major cities in North America. The Bristol centre will handle Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Asia is our next target."

MPSI's system of producing a computer model of retail market is an ingenious example of applications software. No one else, Harper believes, offers anything quite like it.

Ronald Harper trained as an electronics engineer, and in the early 1960s went to work as a designer with Philips Petroleum. He became involved in computing, and took graduate courses in statistics.

Harper immediately saw the potential, but it took two more years of research and development before the software was ready. Since then the investment has paid off handsomely.

MPSI provides the ability to build data bases which are used to construct a mathematical model of a retail market. By simulating changes in supply and demand, the user can forecast the effect of those changes on sales volume.

The market model might be an entire city, or it could be a single site and its immediate surroundings. Once the data base has been established, the software allows it to be used in a variety of ways. As well as helping to select new sites, the model can identify retail outlets which should be closed or rebuilt. It can be forecast the effect of price cuts or increases, and of other competitive strategies such as dropping brand names, and offering discounts or promotional gifts.

It can even assess the benefits of retailing complementary products and services on adjacent sites, like running a late-night grocery store next to a petrol station.

Ian Simons, MPSI's European general manager, points out that each client's needs are different, so a computer model of a city will vary in every case. To a petroleum retailer, Greater Lon-

The very 'model' of a retail market

A computer picture of city life



Ronald Harper (right), founder and president of MPSI, examines a market model map of Bath with Ian Simons, European general manager.

Then he studied for a business degree, majoring in marketing and operations research. "When I was at the university I did research on site selection, looked at all the literature, and interviewed real estate managers and retailers responsible for selecting sites. The only common denominator was that they all wanted a map."

But the experience did not lead at once to the business which MPSI now runs. Harper joined another oil company, in Tulsa, and gained more experience using computers for operations research.

When the company asked him to move to another location, Harper resigned and started to work as a consultant. Getty Oil signed him up to assess geographical areas and help build a site selection model.

It was pioneering of the toughest sort. Harper had no capital, and worked 90 to 100 hours a week for 18 months. He was still some way from the concept which was to evolve into MPSI.

"We worked as a site selection company," he explains. "Then in the middle of the 70s a client said it would really help him if we could supply all the demographic data too."

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don has characteristics which will not match those sought by, say a fast-food chain.

As a result, MPSI can go over the same ground many times. Atlanta and Houston are probably the company's most frequently surveyed cities in the world, in Europe, Copenhagen is top of the list.

Building the data base falls into two parts. On the demographics side, information is collected from aerial photographs, maps, census returns, car registrations, and traffic counts. For a city, this is done street by street.

Next the study locates and surveys every outlet for the particular project in hand - petrol retailing, fast food, supermarkets, banks.

All the demographic and retail data are processed to produce a computer model that describes the market place, and tells the client how consumers in that area are making decisions and selecting where to shop.

Does it work? Harper produces some impressive testimonials. One US client expected that the initial cost would be recovered 10 times through more efficient use of capital and better marketing tactics.

Another, the head of a major petroleum company, commented: "If it prevents me from making one retailing error, whether it's a pump or a petrol station, the system has paid for itself."

One thing that Harper never does is offer advice. "We provide the software and the data so the clients can make the most effective decisions," he says. "All companies do not have the same philosophies. Two firms could take the same data base, and draw different conclusions from it."

It is one of the many things Ronald Harper learned during his long apprenticeship. "I found out as a youth," he adds, "that you don't tell someone a lot older and smarter than you are how to run his business."

People/Brian Long of Honeywell As British as can be

As one of the select group of companies which helped to found the US computer industry 30-odd years ago, Honeywell is inevitably stuck with two labels - that it is American and that it makes large mainframe machines.

Both statements are true, but it is not the whole truth. "We are as British as you can be without being British-owned," says Brian Long, managing director of the UK subsidiary, Honeywell Information Systems Ltd. And while asserting that the mainframe is central to the company's growth, he points to a strong and successful presence in minicomputers for many years, and a more recent move into micros.

A chartered secretary by training, Long was attracted to computers in the 1950s and joined ICT, a forerunner to ICL. "They gave me a very fine training," he says.

After 10 years' experience advising customers and working on the marketing side, he was approached by Honeywell and switched companies in 1965. He became managing director in 1978, the first non-American to hold the position.

Brian Long justifies Honeywell's Britishness with a string of examples. It employs 2,500 people, has made computers in Scotland for 20 years, has had a systems and software activity in Hemel Hempstead for almost as long and is a strong exporter. Investment in new plant and equipment is heavy and continues.

"I report to the president of the company in Minneapolis," Long explains, "but once we agreed our plans I have considerable autonomy to carry them out. Our customers don't have a look outside the United Kingdom for anything."

The formal works of the British Honeywell has had eight successive years of growth. At computers, reaching revenues of £200m last year. It is among the top performers in the worldwide Honeywell group.

"During the recessionary period we have not had any retrenchments," Long continues.



Brian Long

"We've run a very tight ship, but we have maintained full employment. That encourages more investment."

For the future, Long sees plenty more growth. The company is deeply involved in office systems, and recently introduced micro-System 6, a range of business machines which can be linked into a network, includes a personal computing option, and is compatible with the company's mainframe.

"A large user can have a single supplier covering many different aspects of the business."

Long also sees increasing growth in software. A transaction processing system developed at Hemel Hempstead is now used all over the world, while a British-developed manufacturing package is installed in eight Honeywell plants and with outside customers.

In the 1950s, Brian Long thought that computers was a business with a future. The reality has done nothing to blunt his enthusiasm.

UK Events
Surrey Computer Fair, Guildford, September 8-9
Suffolk Computer Fair, Ipswich, September 8-9
Video, Audio and Computer Show, Bradford Exhibition Centre, September 10-11
SBC Micro User Show, Sherwood Rooms, Gyleside Gate, Nottingham, September 16-18
Second National British Database Owners' Group Meeting, National Liberal Club, London, September 17
Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25

Overseas
Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, September 13-16
International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscone Centre, Anaheim, USA, September 13-15
Computex, Limerick, Republic of Ireland, September 20-22
Computer Trade Show, New York, USA, October 10-13
Computer Systems International Trade Fair & Congress, Munich, West Germany, October 17-21
Compiled by Personal Computer News.

Calculated to beat the repeats

As many as two-thirds of the prescriptions a GP writes could be repeats, says Dr Norman Stoddart, the Royal College of General Practitioners' ICI Computer Fellow.

These repeat prescriptions are for just 15 per cent of a GP's patients. But because they involve much repetitive work, it can lead to the possibility of compounded errors. And it can often produce a situation with the doctor not seeing the patient regularly, writes Alan Burns.

Or many practices, says Dr Stoddart, it would be worth installing even a small business computer just to achieve these benefits on repeats.

The information is straight forward for even the novice computer user to put on computer but it can reap the widest of benefits in terms of crucial monitoring of the chronically sick, general patient compliance on prescriptions, staff time-saving and, as the software becomes available, programmes can be adapted to produce deeper

analysis of drug interactions and contraindications.

Dr Stoddart, in his capacity as the ICI Computer Fellow, is spending six months researching the application of computers in primary care, before giving a series of talks to the Royal College's regional faculty meetings.

Dr Stoddart makes himself available for advice to all GPs on medical computing matters and likes to hear from GPs on computer problems they have encountered.

One thing that Harper never does is offer advice. "We provide the software and the data so the clients can make the most effective decisions," he says. "All companies do not have the same philosophies. Two firms could take the same data base, and draw different conclusions from it."

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Warrick Paster (Hendon) - 01-544 2144
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Bathurst (Great Yarmouth) Ltd (Norwich) - 0603-483459
SCOTLAND
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Dumfries UK Ltd (Dumfries) - 01747-441 4841
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Newcom Ltd (Newhaven) - 01323-70828
SUSSEX Data Services Ltd (Brighton) - 0273-724231
SUSSEX Computer Supplies Ltd (Brighton) - 0444-63211
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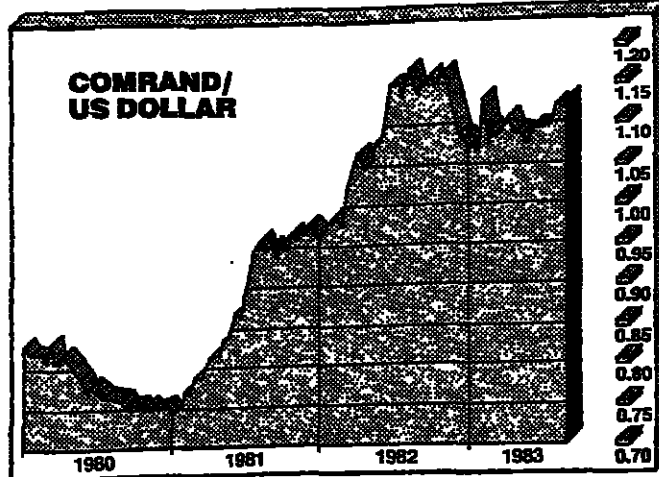
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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Michael Prest

Liberated rand off to a good start

Liberating the South African rand from the plectra of exchange controls will take several years...



On its first day free from a Reserve Bank rate, the rand closed where it had opened at about R1.13 to the dollar...

The immediate beneficiaries are those indispensable props of the country's economy, the gold mines. They will now be paid in dollars by the Reserve Bank...

Just as important for the plan to create an independent foreign exchange market in South Africa is that to allow the mines to sell forward...

depends on the gold price and on political confidence. But the South Africans have embarked on a course few other countries appear willing to follow.

Simon Engineering

Simon Engineering Half-year Pretax profit £7.4m (£7.6m) Stated earnings 17.3p (18.3p) Turnover £169.4m (£162.5m) Net interim dividend 4p (same) Share price 385p down 10p Yield 2.96%

Simon Engineering has continued to weather the recession which has ravaged the rest of British engineering...

Simon's order book could also be transformed if it wins a £180m share of a huge project to build a chemical plant in Indonesia. Negotiations are well advanced and could be resolved by the end of September.

Another five wells have been drilled on the block and, possibly more important, drilling will recommence later this year on another block not far away...

The oil business being what it is, share stakes are fragmented and many. But the broad breakdown of the big shareholders in NT/72 is: BHP 50 per cent, Ampol Exploration 6.25, Weeks Petroleum 10.3, and Occidental, the American company headed by Dr Armand Hammer, 18.7.

Australian oil

Australia is alive to the sound of oil wells again. After repeated disappointments - not least on the vaunted North West Shelf - what is almost certainly a major strike has been made in an offshore area so remote that its ownership is a long-running matter of dispute with Indonesia.

The effect on the share prices of those companies lucky enough to have a stake is worrisome. Jabiru. One is on block NT/72, about two days from Darwin, itself not one of the world's most accessible spots.

Oil exploration is replete with disappointment, and it would be unnatural if the companies' shares were not depressed soon by profit-taking.

Faldo out to stay the course



Nick Faldo has decided he will play in the Swiss Open Golf championship at Crans-sur-Sierre starting on Thursday. As a result, he will not be able to undertake his duties as best man at the wedding of his brother-in-law, Steve Rockall, in St Albans on Saturday.

Faldo was intending to rest this week in preparation for the events in the next two months. His wife, Melodie Rockall, said: "It was one of the most difficult decisions he ever had to make. But, after working so hard to achieve what he has this season, he would kick himself if he missed this one event and his place at the top of the order of merit."

Glean of silver not enough to save British embarrassment

With few exceptions, the British performances in the eleventh world rowing championships last week were painful to observe. The men's lightweight, with two silver medals, lifted Britain to fourth in the world rankings. The silver medal of John Melvin in the single sculls was a marvellous performance, and the coxless fours silver was a bonus...

Britain, on the other hand, go overboard if a crew looks capable of finishing tenth or better. The British crews have the best equipment, water, and they look exceedingly smart and well tuned out internationally. It is time in British rowing for a slimming down exercise, and for less and lazier fighters to be weeded out of the squad.

Final Medals Table with columns for Gold, Silver, Bronze and lists of countries like East Germany, West Germany, etc.

New wave of pools on the way

Local authorities in England are planning to build over 200 new indoor pools in the next year, according to a report published yesterday by the Sports Council.

Sponsors for league

English Basketball Association administrative officer said yesterday. The Wimpey connection starts as from September 17 when the 1983-84 season gets under way. The top four clubs in the Wimpey Home League will dispute the Wimpey Homes Championship at Wembley next March.

Miss Brown is England captain

Karen Brown of Surrey, named player of the Caribbean tournament which the England Under-21 women's hockey team won last year, is the new captain of the squad to lead the Home Countries International Tournament in Edinburgh on 16 and 17 September.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

- Nationwide Leisure Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £9.1m (£9.2m) Stated earnings 0.2p Turnover £1.2m

APPOINTMENTS

Jacob Rothschild joins S&W Berisford board. S&W Berisford: Mr Jacob Rothschild, who is chairman of RIT and Northern, has become a non-executive director.

Instrument maker improves

Brown Boveri Kent (Holdings) Half-year to 26.6.83 Pretax profit £2.8m (£1.4m) Stated earnings 2.5p (0.9p) Turnover £50.5m (£47.3m) Net interim dividend 1p Share price 79p up 2p Yield 1.8%

Gallacher award

Bernard Gallacher, the Westworth professional who is hoping to make his eighth successive appearance in the Ryder Cup next month, has been chosen White Horse golf personality for August.

Base Lending Rates table with columns for bank names and interest rates.

COMMODITIES table listing prices for various goods like Cocoa, Sugar, and Metals.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES table listing prices for various types of meat and livestock.

Investive - in striped pyjamas. It's just not cricket with baseball as raucous rival. A long article by Simon Barnes discussing the rivalry between cricket and baseball.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION/USA. One of America's largest and long established builders and developers of Florida cities is looking for companies or groups to represent it in Europe in the sale of homes and lots.

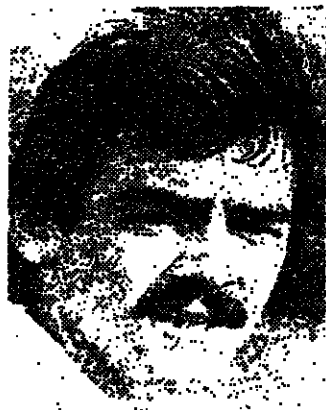
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RUGBY UNION

Key men miss All Blacks tour, Ella to lead Wallabies

By David Hands Rugby Correspondent

The heart of the New Zealand team which whitewashed the British Lions during the summer will not be available for the eight-match tour of England and Scotland this autumn...



Loveridge stays home



Dalton: headed revival

One touring side to have reached its destination is Zimbabwe, who open their five match British tour against Bristol tomorrow...

Principal fixtures for 1983-84

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: January: 21, France v Ireland, Wales v Scotland, 28, Wales v Ireland, 29, Scotland v England, 18, Wales v France, 19, England v Scotland, 17, France v Ireland, 18, Wales v Scotland, 17, England v Wales, 18, Scotland v France, 19.

RACING: VINCENT O'BRIEN THROWS DONCASTER MARKET INTO TURMOIL

Sun Princess and Caerleon breathe life into St Leger

By Michael Seely

Sun Princess is now likely to attempt to give Dick Hern his sixth triumph in the St Leger at Doncaster on Saturday...

Stakes. However, the "value" punter is always looking for an each-way bet in these races...

Late last night, however, Vincent O'Brien threw the Leger market into turmoil by saying that he would declare Caerleon at the four-day stage for the final classic...

It could pay to study Dazari's form closely. At Ayer in July the Aga Khan's three-year-old proved Longchamp if the going should be good...

This news will do nothing but good for the game. The St Leger is our finest classic, being first run in 1776...

It is good to hear such fighting talk. The Maktoum Brothers of Dubai are embarked on one of the most audacious campaigns ever seen...



Nijinsky and Lester Piggott returning after their St Leger victory which completed the elusive triple crown

Northern Dancer in action today. He made Caerleon look positively second rate and that son of Nijinsky went on to win the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup...

No one who watched Nijinsky's defeat by Sasarfus will ever forget it. The colt had not only had a debilitating attack of ring worm, he had also been submerged under a flood of photographers...

Quite wrongly Nijinsky has never been considered to have been of the same stature as Sea Bird II, Mill Reef and Brigadier Gerard because of his defeat in the Arc in 1970...

Of the Maktoums wish Sharief Dancer to be ranked alongside Nijinsky as a prospective stallion, he must first be allowed to take his chance in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

Starkey faces trouble at double

Greville Starkey, who appears before the Jockey Club stewards today over a reckless riding offence on Bluff House at Goodwood...

The Mill Reef colt pulled up lame in front and may now have to wait until next year before attempting to start his season...

Millfontaine is owned by Stavros Niarchos, whose Paris-based American jockey, Cash Assmusen, was on My Sir Ivor. Assmusen, trying to open his account on this side of the Channel, took advantage of a blank day in France to ask the Newmarket trainer, Robert Armstrong...

Long-standing complaint dealt with

In the absence of a formal divisional competition, the Midlands will be pleased to have the chance of match practice together...

Understand that the Welsh Rugby Union intend to introduce a similar scheme shortly.

Ron Jacobs, president of the Rugby Union, said at the launch at Twickenham yesterday: "Youngsters do like to have some target they can achieve. The objective is to be better players and they will enjoy playing rugby football very much more at the end of it all."

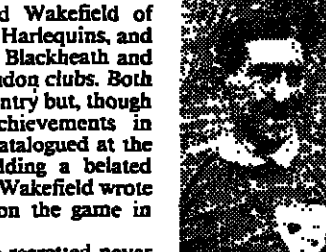
Wheeler has an earlier commitment when he plays for the Barbarians against Leicester on September 21 at Redruth, one of the highlights of the Cornish century season.

There is no age restriction on players who wish to enter for a bronze, silver or gold award, though it is aimed primarily at players aged between eight and 17.

Wavell Wakefield: the great all-rounder, pictured with a friend and rival, Ernie Crawford of Ireland, before an international in 1926.

Franks and Lord Wakefield - supreme servants of the game

The advent of the new season has been overshadowed by the deaths last month of two great servants of the game: Lord Wakefield of Kendal, that most distinguished of Harequins, and Eric Franks, a former president of Blackheath and an indefatigable worker for the London and West End of the country...



He was one of those players one regretted never having seen in action. Those who did see him suggest that he was the complete forward...

Wavell Wakefield: the great all-rounder, pictured with a friend and rival, Ernie Crawford of Ireland, before an international in 1926.

over the last 30 years but brought to a fine art by Wakefield and his cohorts. He will be much missed.

As a tactician Wakefield stood alone, though he was quick to acknowledge that virtue in others. He recalled, with an element of chagrin, the game in 1923 in which Leicester took away the unbeaten record of the famous Newport side led by Jack Wether.

White Franks could claim nothing like Wakefield's playing career he could be said to be representative of those dedicated workers without whom no club, senior or junior, could function.

He was secretary of the Club for many years and president between 1974 and 1977. He was chairman of the London senior clubs and so the now defunct Senior Clubs Association.

It was, too, a great proponent of the cross kick by wing three-quarters, a tactic much neglected in the 1920s and 1930s.

He was secretary of the Club for many years and president between 1974 and 1977. He was chairman of the London senior clubs and so the now defunct Senior Clubs Association.

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IN BRIEF

The World Boxing Association (WBA) junior flyweight champion, Lupo Madera, of Mexico, and former champion, Katsuo Tokashiki, of Japan, will create history in Sapporo, Japan, on October 9.

Madera took the championship from Tokashiki by a fourth round technical knockout, despite suffering a deep cut on the forehead, in their last fight, in Tokyo on July 10.

GOLF: Pat Lindsey, of the United States, won the BC open tournament in New York by four strokes over his countryman, Gil Morgan.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Football: Arsenal v Manchester United, Birmingham City v Bristol City, Ipswich Town v Everton, Luton Town v Norwich City, West Ham United v Leicester City.

Rugby Union: Bath v Gloucester, Bristol Bears v Exeter Chiefs, Cardiff Blues v Newport Gwent Dragons, Ealing Trailfinders v London Welsh.

Other sports: Athletics, Swimming, Tennis, Cricket, etc.

Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best

Table of race results for Pontefract, including 2.30 Junior Stakes and 3.0 Castle Stakes.

Folkestone

Draw advantage: low numbers best

Table of race results for Folkestone, including 1.45 Reed Corrugated Cases Stakes and 2.15 Peter Edgington Stakes.

Pontefract selections

Table of race selections for Pontefract, listing horses and jockeys.

Folkestone selections

Table of race selections for Folkestone, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham

Going: Firm

Table of race results for Nottingham, including 2.30 Final Score Stakes and 4.30 Royal Handicap.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield

Draw advantage: low numbers best

Table of race results for Sedgefield, including 2.30 Aycliffe Hurdle and 3.0 Deep Purple Hurdle.

Folkestone selections

Table of race selections for Folkestone, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham

Going: Firm

Table of race results for Nottingham, including 2.30 Final Score Stakes and 4.30 Royal Handicap.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

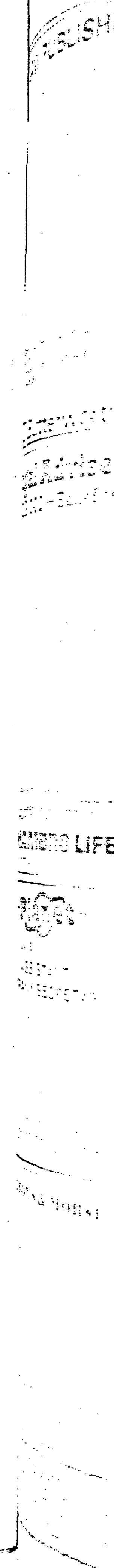
Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.

Nottingham selections

Table of race selections for Nottingham, listing horses and jockeys.

Sedgefield selections

Table of race selections for Sedgefield, listing horses and jockeys.



Legal Appointments

LAW PUBLISHER

Butterworths, the leading UK law publisher, has a vacancy for a person to take charge of its practitioner textbook list. Applicants for this key post must have a clear understanding of the structure and requirements of the legal profession, be able to identify gaps in our existing textbook programme, and have the capacity to ensure the necessary rate of development. Legal qualifications and experience are not essential in a job in which flair is the most important requirement, but the ability to mix comfortably with members of the legal profession, and to comprehend the issues of relevance, are likely to come more readily to someone with a legal background.

Recent experience of legal practice, publishing or law teaching would provide the most logical base for this appointment, for which a good salary will be paid, together with a commensurate pension.

Please apply, in writing, together with a CV and daytime telephone number, not later than 16 September, to:

Mrs Dawn Gale, Personnel Officer
Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd,
88 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AB
Tel: 01-405 6900

Butterworths

Legal Adviser c. £12,000 + Benefits

After a decade of outstanding success, Hambro Life is the UK's leading unit-linked life assurance company, with assets exceeding £2 billion.

As you would expect, our Legal Department plays a key role in this success story and our commitment to continued expansion has created the need for another Legal Adviser to join our existing team in Swindon.

Our work is interesting and wide ranging and, in addition to the normal functions of a company legal department, includes a personal tax planning & advising our sales force and professional intermediaries on a variety of legal and technical matters & involvement in the preparation of company product literature & the occasional presentation or lecture & the opportunity for involvement in our new enterprises in the international market and the provision of a complete personal financial service through the recently acquired Damber Banking Group.

Ideally, you will be an able, young Barrister or Solicitor, in your mid to late twenties. Calibre and potential are more important than specific experience, but we would expect you to be intelligent, enthusiastic, hard-working and professional, with a keen eye for detail and the ability to learn quickly.

In addition to an attractive salary, the benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme, profit sharing and share option schemes, free life cover, BUPA, and generous assistance with relocation to Swindon.

For an application form and explanatory booklet, please call Linda Hobbs on Swindon (0793) 77012 (24-hour answering service) or write to her at Hambro Life Assurance plc, Hambro Life Centre, Station Road, Swindon SN1 1EX, Wilt.

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Where there's growth and security

Planet PLANET GROUP plc ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

A vacancy exists within the Group Secretary's Department for a solicitor aged between 25 and 30. Candidates should have worked in the Company Secretary's Department of a major public company and have a working knowledge of French.

In addition to assisting in group administration the Assistant Company Secretary will supervise group legal affairs and assist in group acquisitions.

Planet Group manufactures windows, doors and curtain walling, and the major part of the group activity is located abroad in Europe and U.S.A. The job will be demanding and challenging and the salary and benefits offered will be attractive.

Applications should be addressed to the Group Managing Director, Planet Group plc, 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2AP.

WALTONS & MORSE

have vacancies for experienced solicitors (or barristers prepared to qualify) to assist with their shipping and commercial litigation-work. Successful applicants are likely to have had one or more years post-qualification experience in the litigation departments of other City firms.

The Property Department has a vacancy for a solicitor with one or more years post-qualification experience of commercial property work.

Applications or requests for further information should be made to:
The Partnership Secretary, Waltons & Morse, Plantation House, 31/35 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3NN.

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(Admitted / Unadmitted)
Required for Senior positions at busy well established country practice.
Salary circa £10,000 p.a. plus pension scheme etc.
Please apply with full C.V. to Box 1248H The Times

Young Lawyer £9,000-£13,000

Do you want to work for a unique financial institution?
Do you want to start your career in a commercial environment?
Do you want a good salary with generous financial sector benefits?

You must be qualified for about two years
Have good commercial instincts
Work well under pressure

There is a very real opportunity for promotion in 12-18 months

Interviews will be held on 14th and 15th September. We need one or more new recruits for our City Legal Department in Solihull. There is a possibility of subsequent transfer to the Department's London Office.

Please write or telephone for further details and an application form to Jean Hutton, Personnel Manager, Investors in Industry plc, 91 Watford Road, Watford, Herts. SG1 1XP. Telephone 01-928 7822.

Investors in Industry

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Litigation
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Buckingham £11,500-12,000 p.a. + benefits. For further details see ad on page 24.

Commercial
Manchester £7,250 p.a. For further details see ad on page 24.

Leasing
Leeds
Experienced solicitor seeking commercial work in Leeds and surrounding areas.

Conveyancing
Hillingdon & Bristol
Two major City practices have openings for young experienced conveyancing solicitors.

For full details contact us at:
98 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF
(01-522 1231 ext 10)

Personnel Appointments

Oil Lawyer

Due to expansion of the Company, our Client, Tricentral Oil Corporation, wishes to recruit a young Commercial Lawyer with oil industry experience to join the Legal Department.

The successful applicant will be a Solicitor or Barrister, in mid to late twenties, with experience of joint venture and oil exploration work gained preferably in the oil industry.

Salary up to £20,000 (depending on age and experience) plus car, and other benefits.

Please send c.v. to Chambers & Partners, 74 Long Lane, London EC1A, or telephone us on 01-506 9371.

Chambers & Partners Professional Recruitment

WESTLAND PLC Commercial Lawyer

Leading supplier of helicopters and allied products and services seeks a young lawyer for their Group Legal Department. The company's lawyers work closely with Directors and senior executives in all matters, but with an emphasis on export contracts involving negotiations in the U.K. and abroad.

A commercially minded lawyer, 2-8 years qualified with a constructive approach and robust personality who is a mature and confident decision maker, prepared for foreign travel and having an interest in high technology products will find this a rewarding career opportunity.

The post carries a negotiable salary plus a car and other benefits and is situated in an attractive part of the West Country. Assistance with relocation expenses will be available if appropriate.

Applications quoting ref. RM/C78 in writing or by telephone to Ruler Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852. Telex: 884066.

Reuter Simkin

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

is looking for a young
LAW GRADUATE
to assist the Arbitrations Officer in all administrative matters relating to the appointment by the President of arbitrators and independent experts for various purposes but predominantly concerning commercial property rent reviews.

AGE 22 - 25 years
SALARY c.£6,000 per annum

Applications with c.v. (and daytime telephone number) to the Personnel Officer, R.I.C.S., 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD. Telephone: 01-222 7000 Ext. 212.

KLEINMAN KLARFELD & CO.

have the following vacancies:

- ASSISTANT SOLICITOR OR LEGAL EXECUTIVE to assist the Litigation Partner in general litigation matters in their rapidly expanding litigation department. Two years litigation experience essential. May suit newly qualified solicitor or Member or Fellow of Institute of Legal Executives.
- ARTICLED CLERK needed immediately for unexpired vacancy.

C.V. in each case please to Staff Partner
168 Station Road, Hendon, London, NW4 3SP

LAWYERS: Opportunities in all aspects of the law

The Government Legal Service offers Lawyers a unique range of career options covering virtually every aspect of the law. An uncommonly high level of responsibility at an early stage is a feature of the work in any of the following areas:

Advisory
Because the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is a leading European Department, its work is heavily involved with EEC Law as well as domestic Law. Lawyers provide general advice on common agricultural policy, food, animal health and welfare, agricultural tenancy and the environmental aspects of farming. They also draft subordinate legislation.

Lawyers in the Departments of the Environment and Transport advise on a wide range of matters, not simply on the legislation for which the Departments are responsible. They need to master and interpret complex legislation and consider the wider issues which may arise, relating not only to existing law but to the need for and possible content of new legislation.

In the Department of Trade and Industry lawyers with an interest in developing commercial law provide comprehensive advice and services including negotiating issues of commercial, administrative, domestic, EEC and international law. These include advice on legislation concerning companies, securities, insurance, bankruptcy, competition, consumer protection, and external trade, as well as the Department's relations with private and nationalised industry.

Advisory and Litigation
Lawyers in the Inland Revenue Solicitor's Office provide a comprehensive advisory and litigation service. Casework involves a wide variety of problems in the fields of general common law and equity as well as statute law and specialist taxation subjects. There are good opportunities for advocacy before appeal tribunals and the lower courts. Previous revenue law experience is not necessary, but a good background of general law is important.

Charity Law and Trust Administration
Lawyers within the Charity Commission advise on matters arising from charity trustees and their legal advisers over matters arising from charity administration. Sound knowledge of Trust Law and the basic principles of conveyancing will be essential. Based Liverpool or London.

Conveyancing
Her Majesty's Land Registry carries out initial examination of unregistered titles to freehold and leasehold land in England and Wales, gives effect to subsequent changes on sale, mortgage or lease and deals with the technical problems which may arise. A knowledge of conveyancing is required together with an interest in Real Property Law. Posts are in Central London, Croydon (SE London), Durham and Weymouth.

Criminal Law
The Home Office Criminal Injuries Compensation Board has a supporting staff of administrators and lawyers, who administer a Scheme for awarding compensation to victims of crimes of violence. The legal work requires lawyers of good general ability with a capacity for hard work and a marked interest in advocacy.

General Law
Legal opportunities in the Lord Chancellor's Department are in the following areas:
Headquarters Office
... to help provide wide-ranging advice on the exercise of Ministerial responsibility, to help prepare and process law reform, to help correspond with government departments, MPs, the public and other interested parties on legal points of difficulty, and to help administer the Supreme Court and county courts. A good law degree would be an advantage.
Criminal Appeal Office
... to prepare summaries for all cases reaching the Court of Criminal Appeal. Some lawyers have the opportunity to sit as Registrars in court, all have contact with judges, counsel and solicitors.
Lawyers in the Welsh Office are of all round ability and deal with an exceptionally wide range of legal matters in relation to Wales, including Health Service Conveyancing and Litigation, Bill work, the drafting of subordinate legislation and the giving of advice on Education, Housing, Local Government, Water, Transport and Highways, Town and County Planning and industrial problems. Based at Cardiff.

Prosecution
Lawyers working with the Director of Public Prosecutions advise Chief Constables and government departments on criminal matters, prepare cases for commitment to Crown Courts and undertake some advocacy work in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. Previous experience of criminal law will be an advantage.
Lawyers with the Department of Health and Social Security advise on, prepare and conduct criminal prosecution proceedings and civil recovery cases. Commitments and appeals in Crown Courts are also dealt with. Advocacy experience, preferably in criminal courts, essential. After initial training in London, posts will be in Sutton, Surrey.
You must be admitted (or about to be) or called in England and should preferably have recent relevant practical experience. Most appointments are at Legal Assistant level but there are some Senior Legal Assistant posts available for candidates (aged at least 27) of marked ability and potential.
LEGAL ASSISTANTS £8,590 - £14,770; starting salary up to £11,680 depending on age. Promotion to SLA could come after one year for those with at least 5 years previous professional experience.
SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANTS £15,650 - £20,565; starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects to £24,000 and beyond.
All salaries for posts outside London £1,250 less. Croydon £750 less.
For further details and an application form (to be returned by 30 September 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. C(B)578Z.

SOLICITORS Commercial Property

COWARD CHANCE invite applications from solicitors with some years experience in the commercial property field to join their Property Department.

The department handles a wide range of institutional and other work. There are excellent salaries and prospects.

Please write with full details of education and career to date to M.C.C. Moggidge, Coward Chance, Roxel House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD.

COWARD CHANCE

Solicitor or Legally Qualified Person - Client Relations/ Enquiry and Investigation

An appointment is offered to a Solicitor or other appropriately legally qualified person who wishes to pursue his or her career in the area of public relations and has an interest in enquiry and investigations into problems and difficulties as they arise. We have a small Client Relations Department which deals with all aspects of "public and customer relations". The Department has referred to it all problems relating to such matters, and deals with in-depth investigations into difficulties as they arise.

Please apply to: Mrs. Suzanne Traynor, Staff Controller
**Dumford Ford
Solicitors**
(Administration Division), 12 Havelock Road, Hastings
Tel: Hastings (0424) 434368

THE COLLEGE OF LAW LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from Solicitors for a post of Lecturer at the Chester branch to teach, initially, Company Law and Insolvency.

The salary will be within the scale £8,364 - £13,956 p.a. with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £540.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details to M. Godfrey, The College of Law, Christleton Hall, Christleton, Chester, CH3 7AB, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

ILFORD SOLICITORS

We consider ourselves to be the most progressive firm of solicitors in the Greater London area. To sustain the progress and development of the last 5 years, we need to add persons of quality to our existing team of dedicated partners and staff. The following positions must be filled to cope with our increased workload:

(A) Senior Litigation Assistant - qualified/unqualified.
(B) Senior Probate/Conveyancing Assistant - qualified/unqualified.
(C) Junior Litigation/Criminal Assistant.

Ability, energy, initiative and enthusiasm are the essential qualifications. If you have these, please write with full CV to: Ref. C.P.T. Cornish & Co., 410 Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.

YOUNG SOLICITOR

With at least two years' first-class Company/Commercial City experience in private practice, required by expanding Holborn firm. Excellent salary and prospects. Please write to Richard Charnley, Blyth Dutton, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3DW.

GRANGEWOODS

are looking for Solicitors and Legal Executives to work in the following departments with a view to assisting in coping with a rapidly expanding workload:

Company / Commercial
Solicitors with up to two years admitted experience in most facets of company / commercial law but with bias towards banking and related work and corporate and joint venture work.

Commercial Property
Solicitors with up to two years admitted experience to assist Partners in two conveyancing departments in all aspects of commercial property law including a substantial volume of security work.

Residential Conveyancing
(i) A Solicitor or legal executive with relevant experience to deal with the residential conveyancing work of one of the firm's conveyancing departments; a substantial amount of flat "break up" work will be involved.
(ii) Two solicitors or legal executives with experience of residential mortgage work are required to work in a department handling some of the business of two major non-building society lenders in this field.
It is the policy of the firm to pay top salaries which are reviewed bi-annually.
Applications with accompanying curriculum vitae should apply to Ms. Frances Wood, Grangewoods, 1 Harley Street, London W.1.

The Garden of England

Not only do we live and work in pleasant surroundings but are also favoured with congenial and valued staff. We have vacancies for:-

(a) An Assistant Solicitor
of 3 years' experience with a leaning towards litigation and general work to manage a branch office.

(b) An Assistant Solicitor
to carry out conveyancing and general work.
Partnership prospects for the right person.

Apply: Messrs. Martin Clark & Marten-Neale, The Hill, Cranbrook, Kent.

MILTON KEYNES **SHROPSHIRE** **CHESHIRE**
Solicitor / Barrister £22,000-23,250 inclusive. Telephone 01909 6413. Reference: 01-111, Alan J. M. Baldwin Clerk to the Justices.

WVS SOLICITORS require able, personable solicitor in expanding practice. A varied, interesting, non-competitive work load. Friendly firm, pleasant offices and good salary for superb specialist. Please write with CV to Mr. Lennox, Parry & Evans, 77, Cranborne Rd., Ealing, London W5.

MAIDENHEAD SOLICITORS require experienced lit. solicitor. £10,000-12,000 p.a. Apply with CV to Box 11294H The Times.

ASA LAW LOCUMS 77, Cranborne Rd. Ealing & Home Counties 01-525 8726.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

Handwritten text at the top of the page.

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cee-fax AM. News, sport, weather, travel on the latest notecard.
6.30 Breakfast Time. Frank Bough and Selina Scott link news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30; sport at 6.45, 7.15, 8.15; financial papers at 7.32 and 8.32; Russell Grant's stars 8.30-8.45; Close-down at 9.00.

tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain. Nick Owen and Anne Diamond bring news at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30; sport at 7.45; Dorian Duran video; 7.50; Through Malcolm MacDonald's keynote, 8.05; Alarm Call at 8.45; Baby Talk with Paul Baddeley at 8.52.

ITV/LONDON

- 8.25 Thames News Headlines, followed by Seamus Street 10.25 Jump! Peer pressure on youngsters. 10.40 The New Accelerators. Hypersonic flight. 11.05 Cities. Garmara Owen's Sydney, 11.50; Caroline's Time. Watton. 12.00 Moschops. 12.10 Sound Like a Story. It's told by Mark Wynter. 12.30 The Sullivans. Kate resigns. Dave regrets it.

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University: Modern Art. 6.30 Moulding. 6.55 The Plant Cell. 7.45 Field. 7.50 Cultural Penetration. 8.10 Close-down. 10.30 Play School. The Grazed Kneel, presented by Jeremy Ball and author Sarah Long (as on BBC 1, 4.20). 10.55 Close-down. 5.10 Shorefields School Facing Closure. How a Liverpool school responded to local social problems. 6.40 F.A.C.T.S. More on how to create space on the football pitch.

CHANNEL 4

- 6.30 TUC 83. Back to Blackout to follow the day's debates until 12.45, with further coverage from 2.15-5.30. 5.00 People's Court. Legal entertainment. Judge Warner presides over the case of the roasted rabbit cake, and that of the Yon Kipper private eye (Yon Kipper being the Jewish Day of Atonement). 5.30 A Full Life. Chapman Pincher, a doyen of investigative journalism, now in 'fish' and 'sheep' retirement, reveals to Jill Cooper what he really still stuck up his sleeve, that the so-called 'Gang of Four' spy ring included a fifth man who is still alive and free. Pincher knows his name and he, who apparently secured his conviction and decided not to prosecute, 'But I would be in danger of being sued for libel if I gave his name on the 'programme', adds the wily old newsmen.

CHOICE

Like a conscientious costermonger, Glenn Chandler sets out his stall, carefully displaying the suspects when Glasgow becomes the hunt of a KILLER (TV 9.00pm). There is more than a suspicion of good goods here, as Mr Chandler's three-part thriller Scottish Television is a murder mystery of the old mould. All the potential perpetrators are equally guilty until proven innocent, although thanks to director Laurence Moody's frequent close-ups, some are more equally so than others. But dare we ignore such blatant finger-pointing? Happily, this first instalment passes the acid test of a good mystery - do we sufficiently care who'll win to keep us hooked until the end? I do, and I like too, the strong sense of place, an icy winter's drizzle against which looms the grimy facade of a tenement. The 80-

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's David. 7.28 Your Letters. 7.55, 8.25 Sport. 8.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.43 The Fourth Man by David Thompson (2). Reader: Danya Hawthorne (1). 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. Tuesday. 9.01-5.00 4411. Life Under Water. 9.00 News. Friday. Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 Morning Story: Mr Lillington's War by Ronald France. Reader: Tony. 10.45 Daily Service. 10.50 News. Tuesday. 10.55 Minute. 11.00 Around the World. 11.05 News. Tuesday. 11.10-1.00 The Financial World Tonight. 11.15 Music At Night. French dance music. 12.00 News. Tuesday. 12.05 Shipping Forecast. ENGLAND VHF as above except 6.25-6.45 AM Weather; 6.55-7.00 AM Shipping Forecast. 6.55-7.00 AM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Bowdler's Selection. 11.30-12.00 OPEN UNIVERSITY: 11.30 Edgar Varese's Invention. 11.50 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Journal (part 2). 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert: part 2. Mendelssohn (overture, Calm

TONIGHT'S PROM

- 7.30 Stravinsky. Agon. 8.40 Well. Concerto for violin and wind instruments. And Klains Dreigroschenmusik (suite from The Threepeppy). 9.25 Stravinsky. Mavra (piano). Lofler Zagroski conducts the London Sinfonietta. With Norma Liddell (violin), Elizabeth Gale (sop), Felicity Palmer (sop), Maria Simey (soprano), Ian Colley (ten). Radio 3. In stereo.

Radio 2

- News on the hour every hour (except 4.00 pm and 5.00 pm) subject to 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (M/F/W). 5.00 am Ray Moore. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Jimmy Young. 12.00 John Peel. 1.00-1.30 The 1960s (John Peel). 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.00 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.00, 5.30 Sports Week. 5.00 Steve Jones including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (M only). 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The American Showman. 8.30 Folk on 2. 8.30 The Name's The Game. 8.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Peter Clayton presents Round Midnight (from an album on the Big Band Special). 1.30 Spring Sound. 2.00-5.00 Charles Nova (M) presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

- News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 8.30 pm and then 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (M/F/W). 6.00 am Adrian Lord. 7.00 Mike Smith. 8.00 Simon Bates. 8.15 Andy Peebles, including 8.30 Newsbeat. 7.00pm (from 8.00 on Wednesdays). 8.00 on Big Band Special. 1.30 Spring Sound. 2.00-5.00 Charles Nova (M) presents You and the Night and the Music.

World Service

- 6.00 News. 6.30 Jazz for the Aching. 7.00 World News. 7.28 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. UK. 8.00 World News. 8.05 Reflections. 8.15 The Towers of Babel. 8.20 The World. 8.30 News. 8.40 World News. 8.55 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 News. 9.40 World News. 9.45 Another Way. 11.00 World News. 11.05 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 International. 12.00 Radio News. 12.15 From the President. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.05 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 World News. 1.45 A Joyful Good Show. 1.55 World News. 2.00 World News. 2.05 Another Way. 2.15 World News. 2.20 World News. 2.25 World News. 2.30 World News. 2.35 World News. 2.40 World News. 2.45 World News. 2.50 World News. 2.55 World News. 3.00 World News. 3.05 World News. 3.10 World News. 3.15 World News. 3.20 World News. 3.25 World News. 3.30 World News. 3.35 World News. 3.40 World News. 3.45 World News. 3.50 World News. 3.55 World News. 4.00 World News. 4.05 World News. 4.10 World News. 4.15 World News. 4.20 World News. 4.25 World News. 4.30 World News. 4.35 World News. 4.40 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Questions which must be answered about the destruction of Flight 007

By Staff Reporters

Many questions remain unanswered about the shooting down of the Korean Boeing 747 airliner. Here we set out possible answers.

Could the Russians have mistaken the Korean Boeing 747 for the American RC 135? The American air force was never in contact with the Korean jumbo and was 1,000 miles away from the crash site and never entered Soviet airspace.

What is the pattern of US air surveillance of the Kamchatka peninsula and Sakhalin? American RC135 reconnaissance aircraft regularly carry out missions in international airspace over the northern Pacific, but they do not enter Soviet airspace, Pentagon officials said.

How did the Korean jumbo, with its sophisticated navigation systems, manage to stray 300 miles off course? Experts are inclined to put the plane's wanderings down to crew carelessness. The three navigation systems are simple and virtually foolproof.

Why are the Russians so sensitive about what might have been discovered by a spy-plane flying over Sakhalin? One theory being advanced in London yesterday was that the Russians may have been concerned because the aircraft had flown close to one very important base at Petropavlovsk on the east coast of Kamchatka.

The only explanation experts could come up with yesterday was that the probe was programmed to go wrong course into the system. But they point out by typing not one but a series of "way-points" into the computer. Such way-points occur every few hundred miles, so even if one were wrong, the next should put aircraft back on course.

Petropavlovsk is a nuclear submarine base, and is the nerve centre for the Soviet military build-up against Japan, which wants the return of the nearby Kuril Islands, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the Second World War. The area may also provide forward bases for the Russian Backfire bombers. It is strategically important because unlike Vladivostok it is ice-free and offers direct access to the sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific Ocean.

It is suggested that though by no means unimportant, Sakhalin is less significant than either Vladivostok or Petropavlovsk. On Sakhalin the Russians have four or possibly five air bases, with both air defence and strike aircraft and probably maritime patrol aircraft, there are thought to be about two army divisions stationed there.

Generally, the Soviet Union is very sensitive about the surveillance of the Kamchatka Peninsula because it serves as a target zone for Soviet missiles and other tests. The Boeing 747 has three working independently. The crew can take an average of what the three say. They are unlikely to be a disparity of 10 miles between them, never mind 300, after the flight from Anchorage to Sakhalin.

Why are the Russians so sensitive about what might have been discovered by a spy-plane flying over Sakhalin? One theory being advanced in London yesterday was that the Russians may have been concerned because the aircraft had flown close to one very important base at Petropavlovsk on the east coast of Kamchatka, and feared that it was heading in the direction of another, at Vladivostok.

remained totally mystified as to what went wrong. "It must have been carelessness of some kind rather than failure of the system," one said, "but just what form the carelessness took is difficult to fathom."

Was the flight being monitored from the ground, and if so why was it not warned? The aircraft would have been under air traffic control of Anchorage to the half-way point, then handed over to Tokyo. But control in these wide open spaces is exercised entirely through the aircraft's own reports of its position, since no radar penetrates there.

But they would have been looking in the wrong place if they accepted the aircraft's own assessment of its position. Russia provides civil air traffic control on accepted routes across Russia - Moscow to Tokyo, Moscow to India - but there would be none where this aircraft came down.

The first that most people in the West knew about spy planes was when Francis Gary Powers piloted his supersonic U-2 on a clandestine intelligence mission high above the Soviet Union, embarrassingly shot down on May 1, 1960. His subsequent show trial became a cause célèbre. But the U-2s had already been operating round-the-clock for four years by then and had told the US Air Intelligence what it needed to know most of all - that the so-called "bomber gap" between the superpowers did not exist.



Russian wave: A Soviet pilot waving from a Soviet TU-95 "Bear" intercepted by a Phantom over England and, below, a Russian rear gunner in another "Bear" over the North Atlantic.



The RC135, which was patrolling just outside Russian airspace when the Korean airliner was shot down, was developed from the Boeing 707 civil airliner. It first emerged as a reconnaissance and electronic warfare aircraft in the mid-1960s. Since then it has been subject to constant development, largely in terms of the types of electronic equipment which it carries. The latest version, the RC135W emerged earlier this decade as a result of conversion of earlier models.



Supersonic Blackbird: The probe-like United States Air Force SR71, known as the Blackbird, a key intelligence gatherer that is capable of flying at 2,000 mph at altitudes up to 85,000 ft.

Spies in the sky have come a long way since Powers

By Henry Stanhope, Rodney Cowton and John Lawless

The RC135W, which can carry out its photo reconnaissance missions at more than 80,000 feet, at three times the speed of sound and at a range of nearly 3,500 miles. The RC135, which was patrolling just outside Russian airspace when the Korean airliner was shot down, was developed from the Boeing 707 civil airliner. It first emerged as a reconnaissance and electronic warfare aircraft in the mid-1960s. Since then it has been subject to constant development, largely in terms of the types of electronic equipment which it carries. The latest version, the RC135W emerged earlier this decade as a result of conversion of earlier models.

It has a range of about 2,675 miles and can operate at altitudes over 85,000 feet. It is said that the more advanced model is capable of monitoring almost any electronic emission within range. At 35,000 feet it can monitor air defence systems on the ground at a distance of 150 miles over the Pacific Ocean, off the Kamchatka Peninsula. But in the most favourable atmospheric conditions it is said that its monitoring range may extend to as much as 1,000 miles. The aircraft, flown by US Air Force personnel, are mainly operated for the National Security Agency.

As recently as November, 1981, a mirror-image of last week's disaster occurred over the United States. Two Aeroflot planes, bound for Washington from Moscow, switched from agreed flightpaths and flew over military bases and other defence establishments in southern New England. The only difference was that, instead of United States fighters shooting down the Soviet aircraft and killing several hundred people, the Russians were given almost two weeks to prove their innocence.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements: The Duchess of Gloucester will open the International Congress of Maxillo-Facial Prosthetics and Technology at Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, arrives 8.55am.

New exhibitions: Autumn exhibition; Chichester House Gallery, High Street, Ditchling, Sussex; Tues to Sat 11.00 to 1.00, 2.30 to 5.00 (from today until October 15).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,227

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers and some filled-in letters. The grid is 15x15 with various numbers indicating starting points for words.

ACROSS
1 Detect in deep sound (6)
2 Train, in infancy, to give blows (4-4)
3 Sound judgment bringing better profit? (5,3)
4 No such defect in sister on probation (4)
5 Neat conclusion, of course (8)
6 Small task force is only part of the picture (6)
7 First half of one's performance switched city (4)
8 No Christian could be acting so badly (8)
9 Violinist at home in an interval? Just the reverse (8)
10 Roo's delight about Eyre's tail (4)
11 Expert on law makes Gray, for one, lose his head (6)
12 Soundly criticise performance of Chopin piece (8)
13 Take over vessel (4)
14 True state briefly is seen in old days (4,6)
15 Disadvantage for ward (8)
16 Part of salad served in Burlington House? (6)

New London exhibitions

In the shade of the Blue Mountains: a photographic exhibition of the people, places and styles of Jamaica; Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until Oct 2).

The Dolphin and the plumed Serpent: a photographic exhibition of Old Mexico; Peoples' Gallery, 73 Prince of Wales Road, NW5; Tues to Sat 11 to 6 (until Oct 1).

Chosing in London

Directorate by British artists in glass; Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Watercolours and silk-screen prints by Reginald Shepherd, Celia House, Culture Centre, Gallery, Trafalgar Square, SW1; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Quality in negative and print, by L. G. Scurr, The Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 7.

Band concert: Radia Glen, Part Eria, Isle of Man, 8.

MUSIC

Concert by the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble with John Scott (organ), Salisbury Cathedral, 7.30.

Band concert: Radia Glen, Part Eria, Isle of Man, 8.

Recital by the choir of King Edward VI School, Southampton, St Andrew's Parish Church, Plymouth, 7.30.

Recital by Simon Lindley (organ) and Keith Swallow (piano), Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45 to 1.30.

Concert of works for violin and piano by young performers, Alderburgh Cinema, Alderburgh, 7.

TV top ten

Top television programmes in the week ending August 28:

- 1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 12.30m
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 12.30m
3 The Muppet Show (Sat) 10.30m
4 The Saturday Show (Sun) 10.30m
5 The Saturday Show (Sun) 10.30m
6 The Saturday Show (Sun) 10.30m
7 The Saturday Show (Sun) 10.30m
8 The Saturday Show (Sun) 10.30m
9 The Saturday Show (Sun) 10.30m
10 The Saturday Show (Sun) 10.30m

ROADS

Midlands: M5: Outside lane closed on southbound carriageway between junctions 3 (Dudley) and junction 4 (Brierley); delays at peak hours. M1: All slip roads closed at junction 15 (Northampton) except southbound exit roadworks. M6: All traffic sharing one side of the motorway between junctions 10 and 11 (Walsall and Cannock); construction for M54.

Weather forecast

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Motor tax 'blitz'

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The pound

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The papers

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Table showing highest and lowest temperatures for various locations: London 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Bristol 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Cardiff 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Exeter 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Glasgow 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Hull 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Manchester 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Newcastle 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Nottingham 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Oxford 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Reading 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Southampton 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Swansea 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Tyneside 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, Wrexham 6.7 pm to 8.5 am, York 6.7 pm to 8.5 am.

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